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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

THE FIRST MISTAKE which the advisers of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales committed in India was merri-making at the Elephanta Caves. The second mistake has been in giving a political tinge to the reply of His Royal Highness to the address of the Tinnevally missionaries. His Royal Highness is made to say: "It is a great satisfaction to me to find my countrymen engaged in offering to our Indian fellow-subjects those truths which form the foundation of our social and political system, which we ourselves esteem as our most valued possession."

THE TIMES OF INDIA thus comments on the above:

"The attempt to divest the Prince's visit to India of all official character and to represent His Royal Highness simply as a guest of the Viceroy travelling for sport or pleasure and amusement broke down almost as soon as the idea was conceived. To the natives of India he is not simply their Queen's eldest son and the heir-apparent to the Crown of Great Britain: he is considerably more. He is the future Emperor of India, and as such is in their eyes invested with extraordinary powers to do them either a great deal of good or a great deal of harm. Such being the case, all his utterances which might in any way be interpreted to express approval or disapproval of the past and future policy of the Government of India in any particular will be carefully analysed and very freely discussed in native society. The unfortunate part of the affair is the certainty that these discussions will not be carried on in public, and the Government remaining in ignorance of native public opinion which is their best and safest political guide, and will consequently be unable to influence or direct it. It must be obvious then that every word of the smallest political significance which His Royal Highness is permitted to give public utterance to should be weighed in the most delicate of balances, lest purchance Her Majesty's native subjects or any large section of them should be able to torture or twist any of his phrases into meaning something even remotely calculated to excite in their breasts hopes and fears which it is not desirable to create."

Our contemporary is quite right. His Royal Highness should not have opened his lips on political questions. Of course the thinking portion of the native community understand that the Prince's words were mere platitudes, but the unthinking portion, which constitutes the mass, will we fear interpret them differently.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS D.C.L., (with whom are Mrs. and Miss Williams) is a guest of Sir Richard Temple at Belvedere. The *Times of India* says that the Professor is a "native" of Bombay. His father, Colonel Monier Williams, carried out one of the earliest surveys of Guzerat, and the Colonel's report thereon may be read with interest at the present day. Professor Williams has been elected an Honorary Member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

ACCORDING to the *World* the English Government are preparing for eventualities in the East. Lord Napier of Magdala has been appointed Governor and Commander in-Chief of Gibraltar, with a view to proceed to Egypt immediately upon any emergency arising.

WHATEVER may be the permanent advantage to the people of India of the visit of the Prince of Wales, one of the chief results to the English public will be the supply of telegraphic Indian news on a scale hitherto unknown. The *Times* has made arrangements by which the wires of the Indo-European Company are to be placed at the disposal of its Indian correspondent for several hours every Sunday. In like manner the *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily News*, and *Standard* have secured the use of the wires of the Eastern Telegraph Company from India and the far East during every Sunday afternoon throughout the Prince's visit.

THE PARIS PAPERS publish the following as the text of the letter sent by Don Carlos to King Alfonso:

"The attitude of President Grant is the prelude to war between Spain and the United States if you do not recognise Cuba as independent. The Revolution which you represent is responsible for this parricidal rebellion. Had I reigned it would not have come into existence, or at least would not have gained strength. Now, however, the integrity of the country is at stake, and all her children are bound to defend it. Should war break out I offer you a truce so long as the contest may last; but I maintain my rights to the crown as I cherish the conviction that I shall one day wear it. I cannot send my loyal volunteers to Cuba, but I will defend these provinces and the Cantabrian littoral, and I will send out privateers manned by the indomitable populations of that coast. I will pursue the merchant ships of our enemies, and perhaps even chase them into their own harbours. If you accept the truce, let us appoint representatives to settle its conditions. If you refuse the world will be witness that Catholic Spain has nobly done its duty."

THE MAXIMUM TIME occupied by messages in transit from the United Kingdom to India up to midnight on the 23rd ultimo was 5 hours 22 minutes. The minimum time was 1 hour 4 minutes.

THE MADRAS ATHENÆUM has the following:

"A good deal of talk has been caused by the Queen's attending the funeral of Mr. John Brown's venerable papa. People say the condescension, however kind hearted, was scarcely in keeping with Royal dignity. Of course, this is pure nonsense. If Her Majesty chooses to pay marks of respect to the lowly relations of her faithful servants, she has as much right to do so as any lady in the land. Things must be coming to a very queer pass if 'dignity,' Royal or otherwise, suffers harm from the display of natural feeling and kindly sympathy. But, there it is; as the Queen by our constitution 'can do no wrong,' so by our gossips she 'can do no right.' That it was a kind hearted womanly act none can doubt, but it appears to us a proceeding scarcely consistent with queenly dignity.

We confess oriental feeling is different. The Queen truly approaches the oriental idea of an exalted character.

TUESDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

A LETTER from Berlin to the *Volkszeitung* of Cologne says that the total amount of the fines, which have been inflicted in Prussia on priests and Catholic journalists is about 1,200,000 marks, equivalent in case of non-payment, to 50,000 days of imprisonment.

COUNT MOLKE completed his seventy-fifth year last month. He is four years younger than the Emperor William, and thirteen years older than Prince Bismark.

IT IS RUMOURED at St. Petersburgh that the English Government has made overtures to the signataries of the Treaty of Paris for the convocation in London of a Conference on the Herzegovina revolt.

A VERY distinguished foreigner is in India just now, we allude to Count Seckendorff. This nobleman has been deputed by the German Government to attend the manœuvres of the Camp at Delhi. We learn that the gallant Count is one of Field Marshal Moltke's most trusted officers, and holds the high appointment of Chamberlain to Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany, and was present with the British Army not only in Abyssinia, but also even in Ashantee.

MR. C. A. HUSSY of New York has invented a new sewing machine. The engine which is quite small, is operated by five Bunsen cells, and its movements are controlled by a simple device for connecting or disconnecting a greater or less number of elements. The machine is driven at the rate of 560 stiches a minute.

IN HONOR of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visits to Delhi and Lahore, and in order to afford public officers the opportunity of being present on the occasions, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab directs that, unless otherwise specially ordered, all civil courts and public offices under the Local Government be closed in districts south of the Sutlej, from Tuesday the 11th to Monday the 17th January 1876, both days inclusive, and in districts north of the Sutlej, from Tuesday the 18th to Monday the 24th January, both days inclusive. The Government of India alone has been "disloyal." It has given no holiday to the Offices under its control.

AT THE Criminal Sessions High Court, Madras, held in February 1872, Edward Ovel Roberts, who was sentenced by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holloway, on his own confession to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for forgery and fradulently using as genuine forged documents, and cheating, has succeeded in obtaining a remission of one half of his sentence. The following order has been passed by the Madras Government:—"H. E. the Governor in Council will be prepared to remit the unexpired portion of convict Roberts' sentence, on learning that his father, who is understood to be in good circumstances, deposits with the Inspector General of Jails a sufficient sum of money to take the youth home." This is a queer reason.

THE KING OF GREECE has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Saviour upon the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Bartle Frere, and Lord Suffield: the grade of Grand Commander upon the Lord Alfred Paget and General Probin: and that of Commander upon Mr. Knollys and Dr. Fayrer. Lord Aylesford, Lord Charles Beresford, Captain William, and Canon Duckworth have been created Officers; and Captain Fitz George, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Hall, Knights of the Order.

RECENTLY a Foreign Embassy sought the assistance of the English police, to find a young girl who had just become the heiress of many millions. The instructions were vague, and the task was necessarily given to one of the keenest detectives. At the end of six weeks, the detective reported at head-quarters and handed in his resignation. "Well," said the chief, "and what about the young girl?" "I found her about a month ago in a dressmaker's shop," was the answer. "And what then?" "I married her yesterday, and this morning I have just received her six millions."

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER.

THE DELHI GAZETTE has the following:

"It is hard to account for the eccentricities of wealthy men. We see it stated that a certain Duke who rejoices in an income of £1,030 a day, has as great a dread of being seen in public as if he were the most fastidious Hindoo lady. No servants are allowed to wait upon him at dinner, and he takes his meals off a "flying table" which descends into the kitchen for replenishment. The meals are of the most abstemious character, consisting of half a chicken each. Fifty hunters are kept in the stalls, which of course are never ridden but are exercised in a gallery covered with glass a quarter of a mile long, in all weathers. An under ground church and subterranean libraries are among the possessions of this extraordinary recluse, but the grand attraction is a museum which has taken ten years to build, and is lighted with forty chandeliers weighing a ton each. The pictures ought to be very choice as the owner is in the habit of making a bonfire of those which do not pleased him. When he drives out his vehicle is surt rounded with curtains so that no one can see him. He has never been married and is 75 years of age being no other than the Duke of Portland and brother to that Lord George Bentinck who was immortalised by Disraeli.

Yes, the eccentricities of wealthy men are sometimes unaccountable. There was once a Raja in Bengal, who on hearing the sound of a broken lamp from a chandelier remarked that the sound was very pleasing, and ordered all the chandeliers to be broken to give him the pleasure of the charming music from broken glass!

THE PESHAWUR correspondent of the Lahore paper learns from a late arrival from Cabul that Abdool Rahman has taken Maimena through Russian aid. Small-pox is said to be raging in Cabul.

THE POPE compares the struggle now in progress in Germany between Church and State with the rebellion of Satan against the Creator, and predicts as terrible a fate to the persecutors as that which overtook Satan and his angels.

THE PROTEST of the Bombay Municipality about the Police grant, it appears, has told. It has been settled that the payment of the Government grant of about a lakh a year to the Municipality of Bombay shall be continued regularly from year to year.

WE LEARN that the conduct of the recent Punjab University examinations has been made the subject of complaint by the students who went up for them. There appears to have been some bungle in the issuing of the papers, and the student also are aggrieved at the rude treatment that they are alleged to have received at the hands of those conducting the examination. The matter has been, we are informed, represented to the Senate of the Punjab University College by the Principal of the Lahore Government College.

RUMOURS are afloat of an insurrection in the Kweichow province of China, which may seriously affect Yunnan.

A CHINESE Insurance Company has been started under the auspices of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of insuring native goods in the steamers of that Company.

A JAPANESE PAPER says that more than a thousand families now residing in Karafuto Saghalien, have expressed their desire to be removed to Japan in consequence of the cession of that island to Russia.

IT IS REPORTED that the accident to the Prince of Wales when at Ceylon by the upsetting of his carriage was much more serious than at first thought. His Royal Highness has not been able to sit on horseback since.

IT IS RUMOURED that Garibaldi has resolved that his avowed sympathy with the insurrectionists in Herzegovina shall take a practical shape. The General is said to have addressed a friendly letter to one of the leaders, encouraging him to persevere in his fight with the Turks, and promising him the help in spring of a volunteer legion which he intends to organize. The insurgents have resolved to send a deputation to Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, with a petition to the Governments of the three Northern Powers embodying their demands.

THURSDAY, 23RD DECEMBER.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 800 being given to military officers for passing in the Beluchi language. The first examination will be held in November 1876. This is a move in the right direction.

AT A LATE MEETING of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Henry Rawlinson described the progress of geographical science in Central Asia. A flood of light has been thrown on the country between the frontiers of Russia and Afghanistan, both by the English and by the Russians. The most notable work has been done by the famous Hissar expedition, which started this last season from Samarkand and crossing the Russian frontier, went towards the S.-E. by Shar-i-Sabz, through the Iron Gates, to Hissar. But the expedition did not end here; for the Russians crossed the Waksh at Pul-i-Sanghin, where the river runs between steep rocks but a few yards apart, and then on to Kolab. They were within 20 miles of the frontier of Bacakshan. Then the expedition set out for home again, returning by Khurghan Tipa, and Kabadian. By combining the results of this and other expeditions, says Sir Henry Rawlinson, we shall be able to make a map of the country between the Upper Oxus and the Jaxartes, between the new frontier line laid down by the Russians in the beginning of November and the frontier of Afghanistan.

M. SEBILLE, a French architect, has obtained a patent for damp-proof bricks. He injects bricks, tiles, &c., with tarry products of coal distillation, and finds them perfectly impermeable to humidity. Nothing is said as to the kind of cement that is to be used with them. Nor about the costs of the bricks.

THE TIMES, it is reported, is going to show that it is abreast of the age in enterprise by sending out a vessel to Greenland to keep up communication, if possible, between the Arctic Expedition and some open port, and enable the English people to learn from time to time what progress the expedition is making.

GERMANY is becoming constitutional. A constitutional fight was fought in the German Parliament on the Financial question. The new military spirit has led to considerable increasing expenditure, but the Liberal party deny that the Governments are really in want of fresh sources of income. The German Government, they urge, following only too faithfully the example of their Prussian prototype, in their annual Estimates, habitually undervalue the revenue, over-estimating, in turn, their expenditure. This practice, they declare, might have been praiseworthy in pre-Constitutional times, when, the Government being carried on without popular support, the one object of the Finance Department was to avoid loan; but it is hardly so laudable in these Parliamentary days, when money can be easily raised in case of need, and when what was prudence in bygone times is apt to become a means of gorging the Treasury at the expense of the people. Of course Prince Bismark carried the day, but the attitude of the Liberal Party is significant.

THE MEETING of Orientalists to be held in September next at St. Petersburg is to be accompanied by an exhibition of Oriental manuscripts coins, arms, implements, and other objects illustrative of the history and industry of the East. The meeting will be directed by an Imperial Commission, presided over by Professor Gregorieff, the well-known geographer of Central Asia, and including the famous names of Peter von Lerch, Victor von Rosen, and Danial Chvolson. MM. Gregorieff and Lerch are ready to receive objects intended for exhibition.

A COMMISSION instituted at St. Petersburg recommends the construction of five steamers to ply between the southern shores of the Island of Sachalin, the Russian Pacific coast, and Shanghai. By sending Sachalin coal to Shanghai, and, on the return voyage, conveying tea to Nicholayvesk and Vladidostok, it is expected to establish a profitable trade.

FRIDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

AS SOON AS the Duke of Buckingham has arrived he has decided to proceed to the hills. If India be lost to England, it will be in the Hills.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT have called on the Heads of Departments to furnish the names of Hindu and Mahomedan clerks for the purpose of conferring upon them the Honorifics equivalent to "Mr." and "Esquire."

AMONGST the calls to the Bar of the Middle Temple on November the 17th, we see the name of Dr. Gottlieb William Leitner M. A., Fellow of King's College, London. Dr. Leitner, we understand, intends to return to this country to practise at the Bar in the Punjab Courts.

THE PIONEER has the following on Baroda affairs:

"Baroda, a correspondent tells us seems beginning to feel the good effect of a settled Government, "Sir Madhava Rao has collected about him most of the well-known native officials of this part of the world." The reader will remember that Mr. P. L. Melvill is now the Agent. to the Governor-General. Mr. Elliot, who was formerly acting as Director of Public Instruction in Berar, has arrived as tutor to the young Gaekwar and is well spoken of. Mr. J. V. Pope from Bangalore, is Director of Public Intruction in the Baroda State. "it is probably for the best" writes the correspondent already quoted, "that natives, although most of them are not of Baroda have been brought here to assist in the Government in preference to Europeans, as thereby the spirit of the Viceroy's proclamation is acted up to. Had European officials been brought here in any great numbers, the untutored native mind would have looked upon this as a sign that we had no real intention of re establishing a genuine native Government, as soon as possible according to our promise.

Our contemporary is right.

THE SENATE of the University of Bombay has, we observe, paid a well-earned tribute to the memory of the "Rev. John Wilson, D. D., F. R. S., one of the fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, late Vice-Chancellor, and for several years, and at his death, Dean and Syndic in Arts." Ample acknowledgement was made in the resolution of Dr. Wilson's invaluable services to the University and the cause of education. There is, already, a "Wilson Philological Lectureship," but as that was established by the doctor's friends and admirers outside of the University, the Senate think some other way must be found of commemorating his distinguished services.

THE FOLLOWING telegram which appears in the English papers is dated, Tashkend, 21st November:

"After the departure of General Kauffman from Namanham for Khojend on the 3rd instant, the excitement among the inhabitants of the former place and its vicinity increased. Major-General Scobeloff on the 4th instant quelled the Kiptschack rising, and armed the inhabitants of Turakurgan. during these operations the Kiptschaks surprised Namangkan, and on the 5th instant attacked the citadel and the Russian camp. The garrison bravely resisted for three days, when Major-General Scobeloff returned, and after shelling Namangkan from a battery of sixteen guns, successfully stormed the town. The Kiptschaks, who had intrenched themselves in the place, took to flight, leaving behind them 3,800 dead. The Russian losses were unimportant. Anarchy reigns throughout Khokand. The Governor of Machram has defeated 2,000 men in the neighbourhood of that fortress. In Namanghan and its vicinity everything is at present perfectly quiet."

A RETURN to the House of Commons, moved for by Mr. Fortescue Harrison, has just been printed, giving information connected with the Bengal famine. The total approximate cost of relief works to Government is estimated at £1,662,612. Mr. Harrison, the Controller-General of India, in a communication to the Government of India dated Calcutta, May 21st last, shows that the excess of famine expenditure over loans to July 31st, 1874, was £1,667,731. After setting forth the various loans in India and England, he adds, "It will be observed that the net expenditure at the close of July was greater than at the completion of the year in consequence of the recoveries during the later months being in excess of the charges. On the other hand, only a small portion of the two and half millions loan raised in India had been recovered before July 31st, so that no unexpended balance was on hand on that date. From these causes little comparison is possible in the accounts or estimates already furnished with the financial statement, but there seems no reason to question their correctness. The recoveries at the close of February last were already sufficient to reduce the net expenditure to within forty lacs of the estimated amount.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that while the Powers are not yet agreed as to the guarantees to be exacted from Turkey, the Ottoman Government is preparing a note upon the subject of the contemplated reforms. The tithes are to be replaced by a money-tax, the ground-rent is to be equitably regulated, and the arbitrary power of the Turkish landlords over the Christian peasants is to be restricted. Austria thinking this insufficient, her inspired writers constantly revert to the idea of armed intervention.

SATURDAY, 25TH DECEMBER.

THE PIONEER states that there is no truth in the rumour that the Government of India will appoint an Astronomer Royal.

RECENT letters from Kashgharia report that perfect peace and quietness prevail in that country, both on its western frontier (towards Khokand, to which recent events have imparted much interest) and also on the east, where no movements on the part of the Chinese are reported.

ACCORDING to the *Penang Gazette*, there is a rumour that the most turbulent of the Perak Malays have betaken themselves to Salangore; and this may perhaps be connected with the outbreak to the south, which Colonel Anson and some of the Goorkhas have gone to settle. Emissaries or refugees from Perak may have raised the people in another part of the Peninsula; and if the contagion spreads much further, our troops may find more trouble than they expected.

THE JOURNAL of the National Indian Association has the following notice of the late Babu Pearychurn Sircar:

"We regret to record the death, at the age of 53, of Babu Peari Churn Sircar, Professor in the Calcutta Presidency College, a man who was widely known and much esteemed. In early life he was Headmaster of the Bariset School, which under his management became one of the best schools in Bengal. He was next appointed to the Hare School, and this he also improved greatly. At the Presidency College he became Assistant Professor of Literature. His teaching was most efficient, and he always won his way to the heart of his pupils, by treating them as his friends. Mr. P. C. Sircar wrote many educational works in English, advocated and practically assisted in female education, supported the widow-marriage movement, and for many years mainly helped to carry on the Bengal Temperance Society, which he had himself founded. One of his sons is in London, studying for the Bar. His loss will be long and deeply felt in Calcutta.

MR. NARRAJI NARAYAN WASALEKAR, L.C.E., the present Mungoldass Nathoobhai, Travelling Fellow of the University of Bombay, he has been studying cotton-spinning in Manchester, has been elected an Associate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks two photographs of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh from Messrs. Mitter & Co. The photos are good.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 15th December,—The Northern Powers will submit the schemes of reform to be exacted from Turkey to the signitaries to the treaty of Paris, before presenting them to the Porte. Meanwhile, however, the Sultan has taken the initiative and promulgated a firman yesterday, which establishes perfect legal equality between its Mussulman and non-Mussulman population. Non-Mussulmans are to be eligible as judges, provincial councillors, and tax collectors. Taxation is to be fairly distributed; oppressive taxes lightened; forced labour abolished. The powers of the local governors are to be more clearly defined. Non—Mussulmans may acquire landed property, and are to have a guarantee for religious toleration. The Northern Powers distrust the sincerity of the reforms thus contemplated on account of their radical character. The Egyptian defeat published on the 27th ultimo turns out to have been most disastrous; nearly 2,000 were killed. The Khedive is collecting a large force for fresh operations.

18th,—Lord Derby, in replying to an address at Edinburgh from the Conservative Working Men's Association, disclaimed all idea of establishing a Protectorate for Egypt; or of any intention, from interested motives, of reversing English policy with regard to the Eastern Question. He said the Government solely required additional security for free and uninterrupted passage to India. The Bosnian insurgents reject the Sultan's firman; and have decided to continue the conflict until the expulsion of the Turks is complete. No important fighting generally either in Bosnia or Herzegovina.

Paris, 16th December,—The Legitimists and Republicans have by a close coalition, secured the election of the majority of the seventy-five senatorial candidates, proposed by the Left.

Washington, 16th December,—Congress has adopted by 232 against 18 votes the resolution discountenancing a third Presidential term.

Cairo, 16th December,—The Egyptian Expedition to Abyssinia will either be confined to exacting satisfaction or to mere military demonstration.

Penang, 15th December,—The Perak and Laroot forces under Generals Colborne and Ross are progressing respectively north and south of the Perak river.

The ex-Sultan Ismail has gone to Wahong to obtain co-operation. Complications in further Malay States are probable. A detachment of the 10th Regiment under Lieutenants Hinxman and Peyton attacked a stockade of four hundred Malays of Soonjie Ujong, and met with a determined resistance. Capture was only effected at the point of the bayonet. British loss thirteen killed and ten wounded; Malays lost twenty-one killed and a considerable number wounded. A detachment of the Buffs is returning, having been recalled from Ujong. Matters are serious. Colonel Anson remains at Malacca.

23rd,—According to latest advices, the Chinese authorities show some inclination to prevent foreigners from proceeding on shooting excursions.

Consul Medhurst was interfered with whilst proceeding on an upcountry trip. His passport alone prevented any serious difficulty.

The newspapers publish a report from Pekin of the retirement of Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, China, to be replaced by Shunghow.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals: 1. Journal of the National Indian Association of London. November and December. 2. Annual Report on the Dispensaries of Assam. 3. Bharat Ujjul, By Nobinchunder Sen. 4. Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in verse in Sanscrit. 5. Education Report of the Jeypore State. 6. Bandhub for Assin. 7. Bharat Kumar By Nilakant Gossami. 8. Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Sanscrit with translation by Pundit Moheshchundra Turkachuramoni. 9. Report on the Administration of Stamp Revenue, Assam.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1875.

THE PRINCE IN CALCUTTA.

OUR WELCOME.

May it please Your Royal Highness.

ON BEHALF of the people of Bengal we respectfully and cordially welcome Your Royal Highness to these shores. If it has been the dream of your life to see the "gorgeous East," it was beyond our dream to expect that the Heir Apparent to an empire on which the sun never sets, would condescend to visit this distant dependency.

Different minds give different interpretations to the motives of Your Royal Highness' visit, but whatever your Royal Highness' object, whether it be an enlightened curiosity, a love of manly and rational pleasure, or a noble resolve to study the history, traditions and real condition of the many millions of this country, whom You may one day be called upon to rule, to us the Royal visit is fraught with the most momentous consequences.

Since the bloody events of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 never was the pulse of national life whether in England or in India more stirred than now. In England the excitement would seem to be so great as if a new world had been discovered. So many members of the intellectual phalanx of England had never before come to India to chronicle an event, however important, in the Eastern world. Your Royal Highness has been an eye-witness of the gushing enthusiasm of the people in welcoming their Queen's eldest son and future Emperor.

The loyal demonstrations made by our countrymen, wherever Your Royal Highness has trodden the soil, will doubtless have convinced Your Royal Highness how truly loyal are they, how sincerely attached to the Queen's rule and person, and how profoundly grateful to the British Government for the manifold blessings, which it has conferred upon them. They are often calumniated by self-seekers, their loyalty not unfrequently questioned and carped at by them, and their character mispresented and maligned, but Your Royal Highness, we hope and trust, has had abundant evidence of the malignity of the mispresentations referred to. The enthusiasm, with which Your Royal Highness has been received in all the towns and cities, which you have yet been able to visit, can not be a mere outward show; such a loud enthusiasm must have a deep seat in the heart; surely if the people did not feel a national and rational interest in Your Royal Progress, they would not have gone to so much expense and trouble to demonstrate it. It cannot be an idle curiosity, which has drawn hundreds of thousands of people from distant villages and territories to the capital cities to render homage to their future Emperor. Many as are the shortcomings of the British Government in India as an institution, the people of India are deeply sensible of the numerous blessings which it has conferred upon them, blessings, which we doubt could have been bestowed by any other European nation, whether it be the French with their volatile temper and lax political ethics, the Russians with their "knout and rod," typified in the iron rule of the Czar even at home, and the Germans without a spark of generous sympathy in the government of foreign nations. The English nation with all its faults is a noble nation—it is on the whole just, frank and generous; it is true that in distant latitudes it somehow degenerates, and we have proofs of such degeneracy in this country, but even the degenerate English gentleman has far more generous sympathies than a man of the same class from other countries of Europe.

Four months' stay cannot surely enable Your Royal Highness to study India to any purpose or gain a full insight into the complicated problems of its administration, nor are the circumstances under which Your Royal Highness, as becoming your high rank, is making your royal progress, calculated to qualify Your Royal Highness to know the real truth about the country. Wherever you go a varnish is put on—nothing is presented to Your Royal Highness in naked reality. The whole empire has undergone a new white wash in order to please the Royal eyes—the view presented to Your Royal Highness is a huge fiction. Possibly from the glorious sights, which Your Royal Highness has seen, Your Royal Highness may conclude that this is a land flowing with plenty and prosperity, but in reality the country is very poor—the majority of the people can hardly live from hand to mouth. Possibly the universal rejoicings with which Your Royal Highness has been welcomed may impress your mind with the belief that the people are quite content, but nothing could be a graver mistake than that. The people are content with the Queen's Rule as an abstract fact or a political condition; they do not wish for any change of rule or dynasty; nevertheless they feel deeply the insolence of office, the invidious distinction of race made not so much in personal intercourse by the heads of Government as by the representatives of the ruling power in the districts in the practical administration of the country supported no doubt by their official superiors from motives of policy; the absence of any sympathy except in rare cases between the rulers and the ruled; the high hand with which the administration is not unfrequently carried on regardless of the feelings, sentiments, and wishes of the governed; and above all the open inconsistency of the practices of the actual rulers of the country with the noble professions and behests of the Queen's Government.

We deeply regret that although Your Royal Highness has come to see the people of India a wide gulf has been placed between Your Royal Highness and the people at large—a wider gulf than ordinarily exists between Englishmen and Indians. Your Royal Highness has only seen cities under colors, white wash, and glowing lights—they are no index to the real condition of the cities themselves, or of the distant and rustic villages. We beseech Your Royal Highness to remember this fact, this moral truth, when you will render an account of your visit to your Queen Mother. Your Mother is our Mother, and Your Royal Highness will doubtless tell her that all that you have seen so glittering is not gold.

We do not say all this by way of disparagement of any particular ruler or district officer. It is the system and policy, for which no one is individually or solely responsible, which has produced the resultant forces, that repress the national aspirations and fill the national heart with distress. It is not our purpose to enquire whose fault it is—it is our object to state the plain truth. Much has doubtless been done by the present Government to throw oil over troubled waters, but more remains to be done. India has spent millions of money to celebrate your auspicious advent, and she will consider herself amply repaid, if this visit leads to a lively and really effective sympathy with her condition in the breasts of her Gracious Sovereign, Your Royal Highness, and the ruling class generally.

May Providence grant Your Royal Highness health, crown all your desires, and bless your voyage home is our humble and earnest prayer!

THE LANDING.

FOR the first time a Prince of the blood, Heir Apparent to the Throne, trod the capital of European Asia on Thursday last. Nothing could exceed the loyal enthusiasm with which His Royal Highness was greeted by the people of Calcutta. The whole town we might say was represented on the ghat and the maidan—the living stream ever surging, ever widening. Great as was the enthusiasm, with which His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was welcomed, it was far surpassed by the animation of feeling, which had filled H. M.'s subjects of all classes, creeds, and nationalities at this auspicious hour. The rush for tickets of admission to Prinsep's Ghat, where the Prince landed, did not half express the wild joy with which the people came forward dressed in holiday attire to catch a glimpse of the august personage, who was their Queen's eldest son, and who will one day, God willing, wear the crown. The Viceroy had invited some of the most eminent sovereign Chiefs of India to do honor to the occasion, and it was not a little gratifying to observe that for the nonce they threw off their oriental reserve and rivalry of feeling, and moved about on the platform with perfect freedom and grace. There was no question of precedence raised, no point of distinction urged. In the presence of the future Emperor of India all bowed with equal respect, all acknowledged their common fealty, all owned the universal brotherhood of loyalty. The people, hitherto lost in wonderment in the clock-work regularity of the machine of the British Government, for the first time saw the veil of impersonality withdrawn, and realized to themselves the grand fact that their sovereign as represented in her eldest son was not an idol of imagination but a being of flesh and blood. A day big with such a momentous event will always remain conspicuous in the history of British rule in the East.

The arrangements made by the Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police to enable the public to witness the grand scene were excellent. Never did Prinsep's Ghat wear such a gay appearance as it did on Thursday last. The Ghat was covered with red cloth, galleries were put up on two sides, a temporary pontoon was erected for the landing of the Prince, the Ghat was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, and altogether the scenic effect was exquisite. There was much complaint at the outset about the way the tickets for admission to the Ghat had been distributed, but Mr. Hogg made up his shortcomings by providing standing accommodation for the native public. We regret that due care had not been taken in the beginning, for there were gentlemen put in places in which they ought not have been put, and others placed where they ought not to have been. But let that pass. The success of the arrangements made by Mr. Hogg was however complete, and for it he deserves the greatest credit. The Police on the whole behaved well. They were very active and generally civil.

Punctually at half-past four the Prince left the *Serapis* and amidst thundering salvos of artillery landed, accompanied by his personal staff. On the pontoon His Royal Highness was met by the Viceroy, the Lieutenant Governor, and the following Justices, who formed the deputation for the purpose of presenting the address to His Royal Highness:

Hon'ble S. S. Hogg,—*Chairman of the Justices.*
Baboo Sree Nath Ghose.—*Vice Chairman.*
Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Kt.,—*Chief Justice.*
The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop.
His Grace the Most Revd. Archbishop Steins.
E. C. Morgan Esq.,—*President, Chamber of Commerce.*
Rajah Romanath Tagore, Bahadoor, C. S. I.,—*President B. I. A.*
R. Allardice Esq.,—*Master, Trade, Association.*
Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith,—*Sheriff of Calcutta.*
Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, C. S. I.,
Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
F. J. Fergusson Esq.
J. B. Roberts, Esq.
E. S. Gubboy, Esq.
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.
J. Ewart, Esq., M. D.
Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.
Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor.
Baboo Rajendralala Mittra.
Hon'ble Raja Norendra Krishna Bahadoor.
Baboo Degumber Mitter.
Nawab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor.
Prince Mahomed Furruck Shah.
Moulvee Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Rajah Harendra Krishna, Bahadoor.
Rajah Komul Krishna, Bahadoor.
R. Turnbull, Esq.—*Secretary to the Corporation of Justices*

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor presented the gentlemen of the deputation to His Royal Highness and thus recognized the official position of the Town Corporation. Mr. Hogg, Chairman of the Justices, then read the address, which we published last week. His Royal Highness read the following reply to the address:

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your welcome to the Capital of British India. It is a great personal pleasure to me to find myself in a City so full of historical associations connected with our Empire in the East.

It is a still greater gratification to be received with such demonstrations of loyalty to the British Crown, and to see on every side the marks of prosperity and contentment, of intelligence and progress.

I will convey to the Queen your expressions of loyalty and gratitude to Her Majesty, and to the Princess of Wales what you so kindly say of your regret that she was unable to visit India.

The Princess, I assure you, very sincerely shares this feeling. She would most gladly have accompanied me, had not the fatigues of such a long journey, and the necessity for watching over our children at home, proved insuperable obstacles.

I feel certain that every day I remain in India, will deepen and strengthen the impressions of interest in the country and its people, which I have always felt, and will thus realise your anticipations of increased pleasure from my longer stay among you.

As soon as this ceremony was over His Royal Highness left the Pontoon. At the Ghat His Excellency the Viceroy introduced to His Royal Highness the Native Princes, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, and other high officers of State. His Royal Highness was then escorted to his carriage, and the procession as laid down in the official programme marched in due order, the people numbering about two lacs expressing their joy in loud cheers. Thus was heralded into the capital of the Queen's Indian dominions the Heir Apparent to the Throne.

THE ILLUMINATION.

ON THE following day, Friday, the town was illuminated in honor of His Royal Highness' visit. The illumination was a grand success. The town was literally bathed in golden light. The preparations going on for the last fortnight were crowned with decided success. Well might Mr. Hogg say—alone I did it! He was guided and assisted by his chief the Lieutenant Governor and cordially seconded by his colleagues of the Executive Committee, but the work was really performed by himself. We cannot do better than give a summary of the arrangements made by the Committee. Four Triumphal Arches were put up in the following positions, *viz.*, Chowringhee Road, Old Court House Street, North of the junction of Government Place and Waterloo Street, College Street, North of Medical College Hospital, and Colloo-tollah Street West, at the junction of Chitpore Road. An Illuminated Arch was put up over Dhurruntollah Street at the Wellington Square crossing. Then there were about a hundred Transparencies and Chromotropes of different sizes, fifty of them being Indian subjects painted expressly for the occasion by the well known scenic artist, Mr. Freyberger. The following is a list of the Transparencies and Chromotropes exhibited by Messrs. Fleury and Co.:

Two Ornamental Welcomes, 10' diameter, with Prince of Wales' Plumes in centre, encircled with a wreath of laurel leaves, with "Welcome" in ornamental letters, with appliances for representing shooting of coloured rays of light.

Two Royal Coat of Arms, 10' diameter, with motto *Dieu et mon Droit* represented in coloured artificial jets with upper and lower ornaments represented in imitation crystal of various shapes and colours, incessantly changing.

Two do., 6' diameter.

Two Prince of Wales' Coat of Arms, 10' diameter, with motto *Ich Dien* represented in coloured artificial jets, with upper and lower ornaments, represented in imitation crystals of various shapes and changing colours.

Two do., each 6' diameter do.

Four Prince of Wales' Plumes, each 6' diameter, with chromatic effect.

Twenty Chromatic Transparencies, 4' diameter representing stars, geometrical figures, Gothic designs, &c., represented with rays of various colours, with sparks or jets of artificial fire of colours.

Eight Prince of Wales' Crowns, 6' diameter, represented in bright and rich colour, encirled with a wreath.

Four Imitation Crystal Medallions, 8' high, with monogram in centre, with imitation crystals in motion and changing colours.

Four do., 6' diameter do.

Besides a few Coats of Arms, Mr. Freyberger's transparencies represented the under-mentioned Indian views:—

View from Church at Simla, looking toward the snowy range. Cliff east of Jakko and Chota Chelsea (Simla.) Golden Temple at Umritsur. Babutul Temple, Umritsur. The Kaiser Pasund from South-West (Lucknow.) The Mermaid Gate, Kaiser Bagh (Lucknow). Gateway of the Hosenabad Bazar (Lucknow.) The Motee Musjid (Pearl Mosque, Delhi.) The Jumma Musjid (Delhi.) The Fort, Delhi Gate (Agra.) Front of the Motee Musjid (Agra.) Screen enclosing Sarcophagi in the interior of the Taj (Agra.) The Great Gate from the Village (Futtehpore Sikri.) The Elephant Tower seen through the Elephant Gate (Futtehpore Sikri.) Great Mosque of Aurungzebe and adjoining Ghats (Benares.) Mausoleum of Akbar, Secundra, Garden Entrance. Sumeru Temple at Ramnugger (Benares.) General View from the Fort of Bhurtpore. Ancient Hindoo Temple, Brindabun. Palace and Tank at Goverdhun built by Rajah of Bhurtpore. Ancient Brahminical Temple in the Fort, Gwalior. Aqueduct Ganges Canal, Roorkee. Ramnauth Temple at Kallighat, Calcutta. Interior of Cave Ajunta, Bombay. Interior of the Indur Satha with figure of Indra, Elora. View on the Kashmir Road near Burawar. River View, Kashmir. Foliage on the Dhul Canal. View on the Dhul Canal. Scind Valley, village of Goond. Sunset on Manus Bul, Kashmir. View on a stream at Largi Bulu, Kashmir. Wooded view from Talaldaree with Srikanta Peaks in the distance (Ruspa Valley, Gangootri, &c.) The Ganges at Derati. Small Temples on the Ganges at Derati. Entrance of Taj, Agra. Mausoleum of Akbar, Secundra. Tomb of Rabia Durani, Aurungabad. Runjit Singh's Tomb, Lahore. Umm r Singh Gate, Agra Fort. Bhurtpore Fort, South-East Angle. Elephant Tower, Futtehpore Sikri. Chutter Munzil, Lucknow. Mausoleum of Prince Etwad Dowlah, Lucknow.

There were then prismatic illuminations of the following designs:

1 Large Oval Crown 11 feet 2 Crystal Brunswick Stars, in black iron frame 5 feet. 2 Prismatic Crystal Prince of Wales' Plumes 5 feet. 1 Prismatic Crystal Medallions, 5 feet. 2 Prismatic Crystal Medallions, with stained glass centre 3 feet. 2 Prismatic Crystal Drapery 6 feet. 2 Prismatic Crystal Shields with stained glass centre 5 feet. 1 Prismatic Crystal Star 8 feet. 2 Crystal Stars 4 feet. 6 Small Prismatic Illuminations.

There were 130 Gas Illuminations fixed on lamp-posts of different devices consisting of Crowns, Stars, Feathers, Double Triangles. Monograms and Letters, all brought out expressly from England. Next lustres and devices of iron wires, fitted for being lighted with colored glass burners, were imported from England.

In addition to the above the streets were studded with Venetian Masts, which were exhibited on both sides of the road. They were of two sizes, namely, 25 feet and 16 feet high, respectively, three of the latter being placed intermediately between two of the former, the distance between mast and mast being seventy-five running feet. The taller masts were decorated with Grecian banners, and the shorter ones with shields and steamers. Along the two sides of the road, bordering on the foot-paths on either hand, extending from one venetian mast to another, there were glass lamps, white and colored, in festoons, which to avoid monotony, were of two descriptions, namely, single festoons and interwoven festoons in alternation. Over every alternate pair of the longer masts, there were likewise suspended, spanning the street, handsome festoons of artificial flowers lighted with Chinese lanterns. The street Illumination was a great success. In fact Mr. Hogg has, we may say, introduced a new mode of road illumination based upon the oriental mode of wreathing festoons of flowers on gala or festive occasions. The Government also did its part well enough in several instances. The Indian Museum, the Telegraph Building and the High Court were by far the best. They looked beautiful and grand. The Post Office came out second best. The Government House was a failure. Of private residences Mr. Gabboy's carried away the palm. His house was beatifully situated. Its scenic effect upon the sheet of water in front in combination with the oriental palace on the maidan, was very pretty. The United Service Club was also handsomely decorated and illuminated. The Old Court House maintained its old reputation. Of the native houses the first house in the route of the procession was the residence of the Wellington Square Dutta, and it was tastefully fitted up with gas and oil. In Colootollah Babu Heralal Seal took the shine out of all. The Dutts of Colootollah also came out well. We have not space for further details. We however doubt whether the illumination of any other city, which the Prince has yet visited, has been half as grand and successful as that of Calcutta.

A GALAXY OF PRINCES.

CALCUTTA is studded with princes. There is quite a galaxy of them. To all and each of them we give a hearty welcome. The Government is of course shewing them due attention and hospitality. The Native community of Calcutta we do hope will not be wanting in their duty to accord them a proper reception. The best arrangement they can make is to invite them all and their principal attendants to the Fete they will give to-morrow at the Belgatchia Villa in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. We propose to give a running account of the sovereign princes with the assistance of Mr. Aitchison's *Treaties*. We will notice these chiefs in alphabetical order.

I. Bhopal.—The Bhopal family was founded about 1720 by Dost Mahomed, an Affghan in the service of the celebrated Aurungzebe. The Bhopal State never was a large one; it is situated in Malwa, and comprises a territory 6,764 square miles, or about the size of Saxony. It has a population numbering about 663,000, and a revenue of 13¾ lacs of rupees. After enduring the vicissitudes of the period which then affected all the States in Central India, whether large or small, the State of Bhopal fell into the hands of the present reigning family which was founded by vizeer Mahomed, son of a former Nawab's cousin. He was unsuccessful in a rebellion against the power of the minister, which he headed when a youth, and in which his father was killed. He afterwards returned to Bhopal, as a soldier of fortune, and had many petty contests with the Mahrattas, but re-conquered most of the territories which had been lost to Bhopal. He died in 1816, and was succeeded by his second son Nuzzur Mahomed who was husband of Qoodsia Begum, the grand-mother of the reigning Begum of Bhopal.

II. Cashmere. After the close of the Sutlej campaign, the Treaty of Lahore, dated 9th March 1846, left the British Government in possession of the country, hill and plain, between the Rivers Beas and Sutlej and of the hill country between the Beas and the Indus, including the Provinces of Cashmere and Hazara. By the same Treaty the British Government agreed, as a reward to Rajah Golab Sing for his services to the Lahore State towards procuring the restoration of friendly relations, to confer on Golab Singh territories in the hills, to recognise his independence in such territories, and to admit him to a separate Treaty. Golab Sing began life as a horseman in a troop commanded by Jemadar Khoshal Sing, then the favorite chamberlain of Runjeet Sing. He soon raised himself to an independent command, in which he distinguished himself by making prisoner Agur Khan, Chief of Rajaoree. For this service the principality of Jummo was conferred on his family. Golab Sing took up his residence in Jummoo, whence, nominally in behalf of the Lahore Durbar but really in his own, he soon extended his authority over his Rajpoot neighbors, and eventually into Ludhak. In the revolutions which proceeded the outbreak of the Sutlej war he was elected minister of the Khalsa, and he took an important part in the negociations which followed the battle of Sobraon. Since the conclusion of the Treaty of Umritsur, the intercourse of the British Government with Cashmere has been of an ordinary character. In 1857 Maharajah Golab Sing died, and was succeeded by his son, Runbeer Sing. The right of adoption has been guaranteed to the Maharajah by Sunnud. On the 1st November 1861, the Maharajah was invested with the Insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

III. The Maharaja Holkar.—The Holkar family are Soodras of the Dhoongur or shepherd tribe. The first who rose to eminence was Mulhar Rao, who was born about the end of the 17th century and was one of the most distinguished leaders in the first Mahratta invasion of Nothern India. He died at the age of seventy-six and was succeeded by his grandson Mallee Rao, who died insane nine months after his accession. The pious Alia Bai, the mother of Mallee Rao, then took the management of affairs and appointed as the commander of her army Tookajee Holkar, a Chief of the same tribe but no way related to Mulher Rao. This Chief for many years served Alia Bai with the most devoted fidelity. Alia Bai died in 1795 and was not long survived by Tookajee Rao, after whose death the power of the House of Holkar was nearly extinguished by quarrels in the family and amid the dissensions which distracted the Mahratta confederacy at the close of last century. The fortunes of the family however were restored by Jeswunt Rao, an illegitimate son of Tookajee Holkar, who in 1802 defeated the united forces of Sindia and the Peishwa near Poona. The conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein between the Peishwa and the British Government defeated Jeswunt Rao's hopes of possessing himself of the person of Peishwa. In the following year when Sindia and the Rajah of Berar combined against

the British, Holkar promised to join the confederacy. But on the actual outbreak of hostilities he kept aloof and apparently intended to take advantage of the war to aggrandize himself at Sindia's expense. His schemes, however, were rendered hopeless by the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum. and Holkar, after making a series of inadmissible proposals for an alliance, seems then to have hastily determined unaided and alone to provoke hostilities with the British. In the war which followed Holkar was completely overthrown. We pass over the intermediate history. In 1841 the Maharajah adopted as his heir and successor Khundee Rao, a of boy of 13 years of age, son of an obs cure zemindar, and very distantly related to the reigning family. Hurree Rao died on 24th October 1843 at the age of 48. Warned by the evils which resulted from the vacillating policy pursued on the accession of Martund Rao, the British Government took immediate measures to proclaim Khundee Rao as the acknowledged successor and to make it known that no other claims would be recognised. Khundee Rao died on 17th February in the following year. He was never married. There was no lineal heir to the State and no person who had a legitimateright to adopt. The nomination of a successor was therefore declared to rest exclusively with the British Government, and the Resident Sir R. Hamilton, was instructed to make the selection in such a way as to show that it was manifestly the sole act of the British Government. The mother of Hurree Rao Holkar, who was greatly respected by the people and had been associated with the Resident in the administration before Khundee Rao's death, pleaded the claims of Martund Rao, but Government refused to select him and proposed to nominate the younger son of Bhao Holkar if he should be found on enquiry to be the most eligible. The Resident thereupon declared in full Durbar the desire of the British Government to perpetuate the State of Holkar by the selection of a successor from amongst those eligible to such distinction, that the Mah Sahiba had pointed out the younger son of Bhao Holkar as a fit successor, and that the Governor General, having a great respect for the Mah Sahiba, had determined to bestow the Chieftainship on him. Three days thereafter, without waiting for instructions the Resident installed the boy with all the formality of a hereditary Chieftain. For this serious departure from his instructions the Resident was severely censured and informed that by his proceedings an opportunity had been lost to Government of marking an important line of policy. In a letter to the young Chief the Governor General laid down the conditions on which the State was conferred on him. The young Chief Tookajee Rao Holkar attained his majority in 1852, and was entrusted with the entire management of the affairs of the State. Since that time there has been little or no change in the political relations between the British Government and Holkar. The Maharajah has been granted a Sanund gauranteeing to him the right of adoption. He has also been made a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He receives a salute of nineteen guns.

IV. Jeypore.—The present State of Jeypore was founded by Dhola Rai in A. D. 967. The family belong to the Cuchwaha tribe of Rajpoots and claim descent from Ramma, King of Ajoodhia, between whom and Dhola Rai are said to have intervened thirty-four generations. At the time of the foundation of the Jeypore State the country of Rajpootana was divided among petty Rajpoot and Meena Chiefs, all owing allegiance to the Hindoo Kings who then ruled in Delhi. At an early date Jeypore succumbed to the Mahomedans. Rajah Bhugwan Dass was the first Rajpoot Chief who allied himself by marriage with the Mahomedan Emperors of Delhi. The Jeypore family furnished the Emperors with some of their most distinguished military leaders. One of the Chiefs of Jeypore, Jey Sing II. who began to rule in A. D. 1699, was distinguished by his intellectual capacity and his liberal patronage of science and art. His attainments in mathematics and astronomy have made his name known to European scholars. At a later period the Rajas of Jeypore united with Oudeypore and Jodhpore to resist the Mahomedan power. To obtain the privilege of re-marrying with the *Oudeypore family, which* had been forfeited by marriage with the Emperors they agreed, on the occasion of such alliances, that the issue of the Oudeypore princess should succeed to the State in preference to elder sons by other wives. This attempt to set aside the rights of elder sons brought great disasters both on Jeypore and Oudeypore. The Mahratta supremacy over the Rajpoot States had succeeded that of the Mahomedans when the political relations of the British Government with Jeypore commenced in 1803. Juggut Sing was then Maharajah of Jeypore. In pursuance of the general policy of the British Government at the commencement of the Mahratta war to exclude the Mahrattas from Hindostan by uniting the Rajpoot Chiefs in a subsidiary alliance with the British Government, a Treaty had been concluded in 1803 with the Maharajah of Jeypore. That Chief, however, fulfilled his obligations very imperfectly, and Lord Cornwallis, who had resolved to abandon the system of subsidiary alliance, declared the connection with Jeypore to be dissolved, and withdrew from that State the protection of the British Government. But before this resolution had been communicated, the Maharajah had retrieved his credit by heartily co-operating against Holkar with Lord Lake, who had thereupon assured him of continued support. The policy of Lord Cornwallis, however, was adopted by Sir George Barlow who, notwithstanding the remonstrance of Lord Lake made both on grounds of general policy and good faith, dissolved the alliance with Jeypore.

The Maharajah Ram Sing did good service during the mutinies for which he received a grant of the pergunnah of Kote-kassim, under a promise to respect the revenue settlements made while the pergunnah was under British management. He has also received the privilege of adoption. He is an intelligent ruler, and takes much interest in education and in the advancement of the welfare of his people.

V. Jodhpore. This State ranks next in importance to Oudeypore and Jeypore among the States of Rajpootana. Tradition ascribes its foundation to Jodha, a descendant of the Rahtore Rajpoot kings of Canauj, who is said to have founded the city of Jodhpore kings about A. D. 1459. Jodhpore became tributary to the emperor Akbar. The family gave several daughters in marriage to the Imperial family and furnished some distinguished Generals to the Imperial army. About the beginning of last century Rajah Ajeet Sing became a party to the triple alliance with Oudeypore and Jeypore to throw off the Mahomedan yoke. It was one of the conditions of this alliance that the Chiefs of Jeypore and Jodhpore should regain the privilege of marriage with the Oudeypore family which they had forfeited by contracting alliances with the Emperors, on the understanding that the offspring of the princesses of Oudeypore should succeed to the State in preference to all other children. The quarrels to which this stipulation gave rise led to the invitation of the help of the Mahratta leaders by the aspirants to power in support of their claims and the subjection of all the Rajpoot States to the Court of Poona. Jodhpore was conquered by Sindia, who levied from it a tribute of sixty lakhs of Rupees and took from it the fort and city of Ajmere. In 1839, in consequence of disputes with the nobles and the subjection of the Maharajah to priestly influence, the mis-government of Jodhpore was such that the British Government was compelled to interfere. A force was marched to Jodhpore, of which it held military occupation for five months, and Maun Sing executed an engagement to ensure future good government. The engagement was a personal one, and ceased with his life on 5th September 1843. Maun Sing died in 1843 without sons of his body and without adopting a son. The succession lay between the Chiefs of Edur and Ahmednuggur in the Bombay Presidency, Edur being the nearest of kin. It was left to the widows, the nobles, and the state officials interested to select the Chief whom they should desire to rule over them. Their choice fell on Tukht Sing of Ahmednuggur, whom with his son Jeswunt Sing they invited to Jodhpore. At this time Dhokul Sing, the supposititious son of Bheem Sing, revived his claims, but they were set aside. On his removal to Jodhpore, Tukht Sing left his son Jeswunt Sing at Ahmednuggur and claimed the right to retain Ahmednuggur in his family on the ground that the former ruler Pirthee Sing had adopted Jeswunt Sing, and he, Tukht Sing had only been regent and not actual ruler of Ahmednuggur. Inquiry, however, proved that for two years Tukht Sing had been, recognized as the ruler of Ahmednuggur, and that by the customs of Rajpootana and Goojerat and by Hindoo law the right of succession of his family in Ahmednuggur was cancelled by his acceptance of power in Jodhpore. It was therefore decided in 1848 that Ahmednuggur should lapse to Edur from which State it had been severed in 1784, and that Tukht Sing should remove his family from Ahmednuggur and abstain from all interference in its affairs, Maharajah Tukht Sing rendered good service during the mutinies and has received the right of adoption. He was disgraced by Lord Mayo at the Ajmere Durbar of 1870 for disputing rank with the Maharaja Oodeypore. His son is the reigning prince of Jodhpore.

VI. Jheend.—The Chief of this State belongs to the same clan as the Maharajah of Puttiala, and is descended from the same common ancestor. Like the Maharaja, he is also a Sikh. The family have been established as sovereigns about a century. The Rajah and his ancestors have always been most steady adherents of the British Government. Among the foremost and most sincere of those who proffered their allegiance to the British Government, after the overthrow of the Mahrattas, was Bhag Sing, then Chief of Jheend. The good offices of this Chief were not unimportant in the negotiations which followed the advance of Lord Lake in pursuit of Holkar to the banks of the Beas. Bhag Sing was the maternal uncle of Runjeet Sing of Lahore. Lord Lake confirmed to the Rajah the grants of land he held under the Emperors of Delhi, or under Scindia, and as a special reward conferred on him in addition Khurkondah and Bhuwanee, each worth about Rupees 25,000 annually. The Rajah also received jointly with Bhaee Lal Sing of Kaithul *the grant of Bursut* Furreedpore, in Paneeput, worth about Rupees 70,000. These grants were, however, for life only, and have many years ago lapsed to the British Government. After the Sutlej Campaign, the Governor General bestowed a grant of lands, not exceeding Rupees 3,000 a year, on the Rajah of Jheend, as a mark of satisfaction with his conduct. In 1857 the Rajah of Jheend was the first person who marched against the mutineers at Delhi. His troops acted as the vanguard of the army. He remained in the British Camp before Delhi until the re-occupation of the city, and a portion of his troops also took part in the assault. For these services he received a grant of additional territory, yielding Rupees 1,16,813 per annum, on condition of fidelity and political and military service in time of difficulty and danger. The Jheend Territory comprises an area of 1,326 square miles, and has a population of 311,000 souls. It consists of the ancient family possessions added to the later grants of the British Government. The estimated revenue is Rupees 4,00,000 per annum. The predecessor of the present chief, Rajah Sungut Sing, died without issue, and the present Rajah did not succeed to the Chiefship without a struggle. At one time his claims were denied, and the principality was declared an escheat. But eventually his right, though a collateral, to all the possessions of the family held by Rajah Gujput Sing, the common ancestor, was admitted. But all subsequent accession of territory acquired by Rajahs Bhag Sing and Sungut Sing, amounting to one-half of the principality, was declared an escheat, so that the present Rajah Suroop Sing does not enjoy the united possessions of his family, but only the first conquests made by his ancestor, Rajah Gujput Sing, added, as above stated, to the later grants of the British Government.

VII. Puttiala.—This is the largest of the Sikh States. The founder of the family emigrated from the Manjha, and carved out a principality for himself about a century ago. The Maharajah belongs to the Jat tribe, but he is a Sikh. The immediate ancestor was Ghoudhree Phool, who founded a village in the Nabha Territory, called after his name. His two sons, Tiloka and Rama, became founders of a dynasty of Princes. The Maharajah

is descended from Rama. As Sovereigns, the family have been established in the Cis-Sutlej States about five generations. During the Mutiny of 1857, Maharajah Nurender Sing aided the British Government by furnishing an auxiliary force, which proceeded to Delhi and kept open communication on the Grand Trunk Road. He also sent troops to Gwalior and Dholpoor, and helped the Government with money. For these services he received from the British Government, besides other rewards, the Narnoul Division of the Jhujjur Territory in perpetual sovereignty, yielding a revenue of Rupees 2,00,000 per annum, on condition of political and military service at any time of general danger or disturbance. In addition to this, the British Government has ceded to the Maharajah jurisdiction over Bhudour, and the rights of escheats and reversion of lapsed estates therein, together with the annual Commutation Tax, amounting to Rupees 5, 265 per annum. The present Maharaja is a great friend of education. The territories of the Maharajah comprise an area of 5,412 square miles, and contain a population of 1,586,000. The estimated revenue is Rupees 30,00,000. These territories include the ancestral possessions of the Maharajah, and the additional districts granted by the British Government.

VIII. Rewah.—The first Chief of this State with whom a Treaty was formed was Rajah Jey Sing Deo. Overtures which were made in 1803 after the conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein were rejected by the Rajah. In 1812, however, a body of Pindarees invaded Mirzapore through the Rewah territory. The Rajah was believed to have abetted this enterprise either through deliberate design or weakness, and he was required to accede to a Treaty by which he was acknowledged as the sovereign of his dominions, was brought under the protection of the British Government, to whose arbitration he bound himself to refer all disputes with neighboring Chiefs, and engaged to permit British troops to march through or be stationed in his territories. The Rajah failed to fulfil his obligations; and when a military post was established in his territory, he attempted to starve out the detachment. Troops were sent to enforce the execution of the engagements and to obtain security for their future fulfilment. Accordingly, on 2nd June 1813, another Treaty was made, confirming the previous Treaty, and defining more clearly the Rajah's relations with the British Government. The landholders in Singrownee were deprived of their proprietory rights, which were conferred by a third Treaty on the Rewah Rajah, who engaged not to molest certain of his subordinate Chiefs who had rendered assistance to the British Government. One of these guaranteed Chiefs was the Thakoor of Simeeria. In 1823 he appealed to Government for protection from the Rewah Rajah, who had sent a force against him to enforce certain demands. The dispute was adjusted by the mediation of the British Government. In 1833 the guarantee of the British Government was withdrawn at the Thakoor's own request, whereupon he was immediately deprived of his estates by the Maharajah. The application of the Thakoor for aid was not listened to, but in 1844 Government required the Maharajah to make a suitable provision for his widow. The British Government has also on two occasions directly interfered in behalf of the Thakoor of Singrowlee, whom the Maharajah unjustly deprived of his estates in Rewah. The estates of the Thakoor lie partly in Rewah and partly in British territory. Rajah Jey Sing Deo abdicated in favor of his son, Bishnath Sing, who was succeeded in 1834 by his son, Rugraj Sing, the present Chief, who, according to court history, is the 32nd Rajah. In 1847 the Rajah abolished Suttee throughout his dominions. For his services in 1857 the districts of Sohagpore and Amarkuntak were conferred in sovereignty on Rugraj Sing. He is bound to respect the rights of the Zemindars of Amarkuntak. The Maharajah has also been guranteed the right of adopting a successor.

IX. Johore.—Our political relations with Johore may be said to date from 1818, on the 19th of August of which year a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, having for its aim the protection of commerce, was concluded by Major Farquhar with Sultan Abdul Rahman Shah, the youngest son of Sultan Mahomed, who had, however, consequent on the absence of his elder brother, Tuanku Hoossein, in Pahang, whither he had proceeded to celebrate his marriage with the daughter of the Bandahara, assumed the sovereignty, though it is alleged only as a temporary measure, on his father's demise. The state of Pahang was originally a dependency of Johore, and governed by a hereditary Officer of that Court, styled the Bandahara. But for some years past the Bandahara has completely thrown off his allegiance to Johore and asserted his independence. Pahang may, to a certain extent, be considered as under the protection of this Government, as, notwithstanding the non-existence of any Treaty obligations, on all occasions of necessity, either owing to internal attack, the advice and support of the Governor of the Straits Settlement has always been sought by the Bandahara, and to the assistance thus obtained his present independent position may be mainly attributed. The States of Jellabu Ulu Pahang (including Sutting and Jampole and Jillye, also formed a portion of the original confederacy of the Malay Peninsula, owning allegiance to the Sultan of Johore. This allegiance seems never to have been formally renounced by their Punghooloos, as they continued to acknowledge the Sultan's authority after the secession of Sungie Ujong, Ramhow, Johole, and Sree Menanti. Hence, as no separate Treaties have ever been negotiated with these Chiefs, British political relations with reference to any rights acquired by virtue of the various Treaties concluded with the Sultan of Johore, to whom they still apparently consider themselves nominally feudatories, although he has long since ceased to exercise any control over their actions.

X. Sindia.—Ranajee, the first member of the Sindia family of note, commenced his career as the carrier of the slippers of Balajee Rao, Peishwa His care in the performance of this menial duty attracted his master's attention, who appointed him to a command in the Pagah or stable horse. From this his rise to the first rank of Mahratta Chiefs was rapid. He died in Malwa where he had acquired some possessions, and was succeeded in the headship of the family by Madhojee Sindia, his second son. Madhojee Sindia was present at the battle of Paniput, in which he was severely wounded. After the disastrous flight of the Mahrattas, Sindia's family, like other Mahratta Chiefs, lost their possessions in Malwa. On the return of the Mahrattas to Hindoostan in 1764, the most active of the predatory leaders was Sindia, whose formidable army, organized under French Officers, made him in reality the ruler of Hindostan, though nominally the servant of the Peishwa. Madhojee Sindia played a most important part in the struggle which took place for the Peishwaship after the death of Madho Rao Bullal. He was the chief support of the part of Nana Furnavese. It was the policy of the British Government to secure peace by concluding a separate Treaty with Sindia, and then using him as a mediator with the other parties; but Sindia's ambition and his insisting on some of the inadmissible conditions of the convention of Wargaon, defeated the negociations which had more than once been commenced. The reverses, however, which he met with from a force which had invaded his territories from Bengal, for the purpose of creating a powerful diversion, brought him to terms, and a Treaty was conceded with him by Colonel Muir on 13th October 1781, by which the respective forces of Colonel Muir and Sindia were withdrawn, and Sindia agreed to use his good offices to effect a peace, and failing that, to remain neutral.

Till the mutinies of 1857 there was little change in the relations of the British Government with the Gwalior State. By the mutiny of the Contingent in June 1857 the Political Agent was forced to quit Gwalior. The counsels of Dinkur Rao, however, the Maharajah's able Minister, who during the four preceding years of his tenure of office had entirely reformed the internal administration, were strongly in favor of British interests. In June 1858 the Maharajah was deserted by his troops on the approach of the rebels under Tantia Topee. He and his Minister were compelled to flee to Agra. On 19th June Gwalior was retaken by Sir Hugh Rose's force and the Maharajah was re-established in his palace. From that date the confidence of the Maharajah was entirely withdrawn from the Minister to whom he conceived an intense dislike. Dinkur Rao was at last removed from office in December 1859, and Balajee Chimnajee was appointed in his stead with the concurrence of the British Government. Since that time the Maharajah has himself superintended the whole of his affairs. Stretching a little southward from Agra, the Gwalior State forms an important portion of Central India; it contains a population of 2½ millions of inhabitants, and a revenue of rather more than 93 lacs of rupees. The length is 246 miles, and the breadth 170 miles and the area of the whole is 33, 119 square miles; that is to say, the Gwalior State is rather larger than Ireland. The Maharaja Sindia is in his 41st year; and has always been loyal to the British Government.

XI. Travancore.—At the commencement of the eighteenth century the territory of Travancore was divided into a number of principalities of larger or smaller extent, each under its own petty Chief, who was constantly engaged with his neighbours in struggles for pre-eminence. During the course of the century these Chiefs were gradually brought under the authority of the Rajahs of Travancore. Waujee Baula Perumal, whose reign extended from 1758 to 1799, having strong body of troops disciplined and directed by a Flemish adventure, was eminently successful in reducing these principalities under his power, and from the close of his reign may be da ed the entire extinction of the authority of the petty chieftains in Travancore. During the wars with Hyder Ali and his son Tipoo Sultan, the British invariably found this Rajah steadfast ally; and in that relation he was, in 1784, included in the Treaty between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In 1788, when threatened by Tippoo Sultan, the Rajah entered into an agreement to allow two battalions of sepoys to be stationed on his frontier. In 1789 Tippoo Sultan attacked the Rajah, forced the lines which had been erected for the defence of the country on its northern frontier towards Cochin, over-running and cruelly devastating the Travancore territory. In consequence of this attack on one of its allies, the British Government declared war with Tippoo, and on the conclusion of peace in 1792 Tippoo was compelled to restore all that he had wrested from the Rajah of Travancore. The laws which govern the succession to the State of Travancore are very peculiar. The descent, according to the usages of the Nairs of the western coast, is in female line. Thus on the death of a Rajah the sovereignty passes, not to his sons, who can in no case inherit, but to his uterine brothers, if he has any. Failing these, or on their demise, it passes, to his sisters' sons or to his sisters' daughters' sons and so on. Hence it follows that the only adoptions which are performed by the Rajahs of Travancore are, not of males to supply the place of sons of their own body, but of females through whom the line must be continued. Any failure in the direct female descent requires the selection and adoption of two or more females from the immediate relatives of the family who reside at certain place in Travancore. The females so adopted are desinguated the Tumbrattees or Ranees of Attingah, and by the laws and usages of Travancore are assigned a distinguished rank as alone entitled to give heirs to the State, and enjoy many important privileges. Such an adoption occurred in 1788, when two sisters were selected and adopted as Ranees of Attingah. The younger sister died after giving birth to a female child, which also died. From the elder sister the present family of Travancore are descended, the late Rajah being her grandson (daughter's son), the present her great grandson (daughter's daughter's son). In 1857 the line of Travancore was again threatened with eventual extinction. The sister of the late Rajah (grand-daughter, daughter's daughter, of the two sisters adopted in 1788) left five children, four sons, the second of whom is the present Rajah, and one daughter. This daughter died suddenly leaving only two sons. The Tumbrattees of Atinga thus became extinct, and although the State after the death of the Rajah would devolve successively on his four nephews and two grand-nephews, the line, unless recruited by the adoption of Tumbratteesas before, would have expired with them. Under these circumstances, the late Rajah intimated to the Resident that, in strict conformity with former usage and preced-

ents, he proposed to bring in two, the most eligible, female members from among his relations as senior and junior Ranees. Two ladies were accordingly adopted with the sanction of the British Government. The present Maharajah is the picture of a gentleman, educated, polished, and liberal. The First Prince of Travancore is the Prince Albert of India.

THE TARIFF QUESTION AGAIN.

EVERY mail brings news of continued agitation by the cotton lords for the repeal of the import duty on piece-goods. "The Lancashire people," says a London Correspondent, "do not mean to allow their agitation against the Indian import duties on cotton to die out. Two nights ago a town's meeting was held in the Theatre Royal, Preston, at which resolutions were passed calling for "the immediate and total abolition" of the duties in question. Lord Winmarleigh, and Mr. Clifton, M. P., were present at this meeting, and spoke in favour of the resolutions which were submitted to it. In the end a memorial to Lord Salisbury was adopted, and I fancy that that unfortunate nobleman will very shortly have to give audience to a general deputation from Lancashire upon the subject of the import duties on cotton." At the last half-yearly meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the subject was discussed. The President Mr. E. C. Morgan protested against the import duty on raw cotton. He said: "The duty on imported cotton has been protested against by this Chamber in common with the Chambers of the other Presidencies as well as all associations in India connected with the cotton manufacturing interests of this country. The proposed tax as far as can be ascertained has not met with much more favour in England than in India, and it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State, who now has the matter under consideration, will place his veto upon a measure which is so entirely opposed as well to the interests of this country as to the progressive policy which otherwise characterised the measures of the Government of India." He was not quite consistent in holding that the mercantile opinion had been ignored in passing the Tariff Act. He observed: "The Committee considered it necessary to advert to the passing of the Tariff Act, an Act which so extensively affects the non-official community, at Simlah, where the non-official members of Council could not make their voices heard; and they learnt with regret that their repeated applications for a revision of Tariff values, which needed no new legislative measure but could have been affected by a simple notification of the Governor-General, had been construed into acquiescence of a procedure which not only nullified any representative character the Legislative Council may possess, but which was also at variance with the rules for the conduct of business in the Council laid down by the Governor General in February 1873. They have, as you will see, protested against such interpretation being put upon their action." We certainly deprecate haste, but the Chamber of Commerce had been represented on the Tariff Committee by two members. As for the passing of the Bill under suspension of the standing orders it was absolutely necessary as it was a finance measure of wide effect. What we complain of is the utter ignoring of native opinion. Mr. Craik was the only member, who defended the Government action about the import duty on long-stapled yarn. He said:

"As he understood from their correspondence the Committee would appear to be well satisfied with the changes which had been introduced into the Tariff, with the single exception of the new duty, to be levied on the imports of raw cotton, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon. This was an expression of opinion which he could not allow to pass as representing the unanimous voice of the Chamber, because he had no hesitation in saying for himself (and he believed he expressed the views of several members of the Chamber) that, seeing the duties on imported cotton piece goods are retained, the introduction of this new duty on raw cotton was absolutely necessary to prevent the manufacturing interests of this country from being unduly protected. Looking, he said, to the position taken by the Committee on this subject, he found from the letter which they addressed to Government that they expressly implied that were this new duty repealed the imports of cotton piece goods could not expect to increase with the expanding requirements of the country, but still they urge for certain reasons the abolition of the duty, and then they go on, somewhat illogically, as he thought, to add "the Committee are no advocates of protection." To this he could only reply in the language of the French proverb "*qui s' excuse s' accuse.*" However it appeared, he said, that they had two reasons to urge why they would recommend a policy which, on their own showing must tend more or less to protect one interest against another, and these were that such protection would bring about an improvement in the rate of exchange and would also remove, to use their own language, the "root of the evil" which produced a scarcity of food in this country. He feared that such desirable ends were not likely to be so easily attained, and he deprecated the adoption of a protective policy upon contingencies which, however, desirable they might be were not, he belived, within the bounds of human foresight. As it seemed to him, the Government had in the measure which they had introduced, done all that was in their power, as far as the finer descriptions of cotton fabrics are concerned, to hold the balance equally between all the conflicting interests on this question, and that as regards these finer fabrics, they had fairly redeemed the promise made by the Secretary of State when lately addressing a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, that while obliged to retain these duties "purely and simply as a matter of finance," they would not pursue a protective policy; and his only regret was that having before them clear proof that the coarser cloths manufactured in England could not, when weighted with duty, now compete with native manufactures, the Governments should not have relieved these entirely as their import having almost entirely ceased, the maintenance of the duty on them could not be urged as a financial necessity.

But the Chamber as a body was satisfied with the new Tariff with the exception of the duty on raw cotton. The President thus explained the action of the Chamber. He said that "several gentlemen intimately connected, not only with the general piece-goods business, but also with that of the finer fabrics, had been quite as strong in protesting against the cotton duty as the Committee had been. He thought the Committee were right in recommending the extension of local manufacture, and utilisation of the labor of the people of the country, which was at present almost entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits. As regards the removal of the import duties, he quite agreed with Mr. Craik, and the Committee had expressed a hope in their letter that the time might not be far distant when the finances of the country would admit of free trade in cotton piece-goods. He was sorry Mr. Craik did not agree with the action taken by the Committee in regard to the Bill. Most of the leading merchants were of opinion that it was desirable to ask for the repeal of the cotton duty, and it is for that reason that the Committee had made a strong protest against it." Mr. Bullen Smith thus vindicated himself:

"Mr. Chairman, as to the vexed subject of the duty on long-stapled cotton, I confess that, although I have no very strong feelings on the subject, my sympathies are more with the Committee, than with my friend Mr. Craik, and I would rather have seen the tariff bill appear without this item. I particularly am at one with the Committee in the views they express as to the extreme desirability of doing what can be done to get some of the people of this country off the land, to lessen the number of those who earn their livelihood as cultivators of the soil. The arguments of Mr. Craik, and others who think with him, may be theoretically correct, but we have been expressly told that the import duties are only kept on for financial reasons, and the desire and hope is to get rid of them, as lately put very plainly by the Secretary of State. This being so, it seemed to me hardly worth while to impose the new duty of which we have been speaking; it can bring little or nothing of financial assistance to the exchequer, and, even though its absence should savour a little of protection, I would rather that, than see anything passed which is likely to check in any degree the rising manufactures of this country. While on the subject, I have one more remark to make. There seems to be an impression abroad—Indeed, I have seen it stated in the public prints—that I, and presumedly my friend Mr. Murray, who was my colleague on the Tariff Committee early in the year, had been asked for, and had given, our opinion as to this cotton duty, before this Chamber had any information on the subject. But this is a mistake. The duty in question never came before the Tariff Committee, and those gentlemen who have read the Report of that Committee, will be aware that it contains no notice of this subject. Mr. Murray: I can confirm, as far as I am concerned what the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith has said. The question of the duty on Cotton was not mentioned in the Tariff Committee. I was at home when the Act was passed, and no reference was ever made to me."

We are glad to find that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has taken a sound view of the Tariff question. The import duty on raw cotton was a grave mistake, and we are sincerely sorry that Lord Northbrook did not see its true magnitude. The amount at stake is a bagatelle, but the priciple involved is of vital importance. The Chamber however does not want the repeal of the import duty on cotton goods until the finances are in a position to dispense with it.

SIR BARTLE FRERE OF THE "BANIANS."

WE WELCOME back Sir Bartle Frere on his visit to this country in altogether a new capacity. His great knowledge and experience of Indian affairs eminently fit him for the post to which he has been appointed of being the friend, the guide and the political adviser to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Sir Bartle Frere is indeed, no longer, connected with the local administration of any part of India, but it cannot be said that he has altogether forgotten the country where he has passed the best portion of his life. On the occurrence of the Bengal Famine of 1874, he read an interesting paper on that subject before the Society of Arts. His writings in connection with India Missions are well known. But his last paper on the Banians is, in many respects, peculiarly interesting to the people of this country, because it records, under his high authority and name, the labours of a man was a noble specimen of our race and who passed his life, amidst persecution and difficulties, in waging an uncompromising warfare against the evils that he found existing in the midst of Hindoo Society in Western India. The name of Kursandas Moljee will long be cherished by the people of Bombay as the name of one of their greatest reformers and truest benefactors.

The "Banians" of Western India are enterprising traders who "may be seen in most parts between Basora and Mozambique." "Amongst them are to be found the keenest traders, the most sensual of voluptuaries, intellects remarkable even among Hindoos for acuteness, and subtlety, sometimes an obtuseness of moral consciousness, which would startle a galley-slave, but in rare instances, a simple devotion which would do honour to a Christian Martyr" In the article before us, however, Sir Bartle chiefly confines his attention to the religious beliefs of this interesting people. They belong for the most part to the Vallabha Acharjea sect of Hindoos, "a body exclusively devoted to foreign commerce and ruled with the iron rod of a most despotic title, by a class of priests, called by the royal title of Maharajas. These have reduced philosophical epecureanism to practice, in forms more hideous and degrading than almost any which the Hindoo Pantheon could furnish." It was his contest with the Vallabha Acharjee Maharajas that first brought Kursandas Moljee to public prominence. It was by a series of articles published in a journal edited by himself (*the Satya Prakash*) in which he exposed the immoral practices of the Maharajas, that he began this memorable contest. An attempt was made to silence him by money; and when that failed an appeal was made to Law. Kursandas Muljee was charged with libel and tried at the Bombay Supreme Court. Few trials in India, perhaps ever excited such intense public interest, and still fewer ever proved so fatal to those who had invoked the protection of the Law. Startling disclosures followed; and the chiefs of Vallabha Acharjee sect were found guilty of immoral practices such as had seldom disgraced the leaders of any religious sect.

The weapon with which the Maharajas had hoped to crush Kursandas, was happily turned against them. The powerful arm of the Law, which they had invoked to stifle the indignant rhetoric of the Reformer, fell heavily upon their own shoulders. Kursandas was subjected to a nominal fine of 5 Rupees, while some of the leading members of the sect were convicted of conspiracy by Sir Joseph Arnould, the presiding Judge. This was the last incident connected with the trial of the Maharajas, a trial which will always be associated with the memory of Kursandas Moljee and remain a lasting monument of his devotion to the cause of true social reform.

The subsequent career of Kursandas is briefly told. He twice went to England, published an account of his travels, which is still read with interest. He was excommunicated by his castemen for having visited England; but he bore all persecutions and sufferings in the spirit of a true Martyr. Sir Bartle Frere bears the following graceful testimony to his steadfastness under persecution:

"It is difficult for any European to realize the temporal and spiritual terror of caste excommunication. I have heard few things more pathetic than a detail of them from one who has suffered them for the cause of truth; but Karsandas scorned to obtain immunity from such punishment by any admission which he felt to be contrary to truth, and he remained excommunicated up to the day of his death, which was, no doubt, hastened by the wearing persecution to which he was subjected. But though firm as a rock when his principles were at stake, I never met a man of more modest or unassuming demeanor, with less self seeking and more of the spirit of the true martyr. I know of no more hopeful

sign for the future of the races of Hindostan than the existence among them of men like Karsandas Mulji; and I can testify from my own knowledge that Karsandas was by no means a solitary example of high moral excellence developed under circumstances which at first sight seemed sufficient to blight anything like sound moral feeling."

We would recommend the concluding passage of the above extract to those who despair of the moral and political future of our race. Sir Bartle Frere is not an enthusiast and is not accustomed to talk rhetoric.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS FOR CALCUTTA.

WE HAVE received a copy of the prospectus for the proposed Zoological Gardens for Calcutta. It gives a history of the movement from 1867. In January of that year Dr. Fayrer, C. S. I., proposed a scheme for the establishment of such an institution, which was considered by the Natural History Committee of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In February 1873 Mr. L. Schwendler again addressed the Council of the Asiatic Society on the same subject, and his suggestions were carefully discussed by Sub-Committees of the Asiatic Society and of the Agri-Horticultural Society. On both occasions unanimous opinions were expressed in favour of the schemes submitted, and they were only abandoned for want of a suitable site. The principal features of the present scheme were. (1.)—To provide recreation, instruction, and amusement for all classes of the community. (2).—To facilitate scientific observations of the habits of animals, more especially those peculiar to tropical climates. (3).—To encourage the acclimatization, domestication and breeding of animals, and to improve the indigenous breed of cattle and farm stock. (4)—To promote the science of zoology by the interchange, import, and export of animals. After laying out the ground, the Committee propose to construct deer paddocks, aviaries for pheasants, and fancy fowls, houses for acquatic birds, and, as soon as possible, a bear-pit, a substantial building for carnivora, iron enclosures for birds of prey, a large monkey-house, a snake-[ery], and an acquarium on the most approved [plan]; it is also proposed to devote some money [to] the adaptation of part of the grounds for the requirements of the acclimatization and agency [branches]. After the attainment of these objects [the] Committee would enclose the Garden by an [ornamental] iron railing, and build a bandstand, [an] entrance lodge for keeper, servants' houses, a [refreshment] room, and finally a hall to be de-[voted] to lectures, with accommodation for a zoological library and museum. Places for picnic parties will be prepared as soon as possible. The site having been presented by the local Government, the Committee have estimated that to establish the Gardens on an adequate and attractive scale the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 will be required. The following privileges will be accorded to subscribers:

Donors.—Donors of Rs. 10,000 and upwards will be Life Governors of the Gardens. They will belong to the General Council of the Gardens, and large donations will be spent as far as possible on the erection of a complete building in honour of the donour.

Donors of Rs. 5,000 and upwards will be Life Members of the General Council of the Gardens, *i. e.* will have a voice in their management.

Donors of Rs. 1,000 and upwards will be Honorary Members of the Gardens, and their names enrolled will be on the list.

Donations may be made by instalments.

All donors will, with their families, have—(i) free admission on all days except those set apart for the zenanas; (ii) privilege of entrance in private carriages; (iii) the right to introduce two friends on Members' days; (iv) facilities for the export and import of animals; (v) use of the hall, zoological library, and museum.

Members.—Membership can also be obtained by the purchase of tickets according to the following scale:

Personal life tickets, and not transferable, Rs. 100.
Personal life tickets Rs. 150, transferable when the holder leaves India or Calcutta permanently, on payment of a registration fee of Rs. 25 for transfer.

Privileges of Members.—All Members will have (i) free admission on all days except those set apart for the zenanas; (ii) privilege of entrance in private carriages; (iii) one day a week exclusively for Members; (iv) the right to elect annually from among themselves three Members to belong to the General Council; (v) facilities for the export and import of animals; (vi) use of the hall, zoological library, and museum.

The following scale of fees for admission has been laid down in the prospectus:

Fees for admission (subject to revision if thought advisable.)

Sunday	...	4 annas.
Monday	...	½ anna (intended for the poorer classes only).
Tuesday	...	1 anna.
Wednesday	...	For members only.
Thursday	...	8 annas (the 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month for zenanas, at 8 annas, for each native lady in a palanquin and 2 annas for each native woman on foot.)
Friday	...	2 annas.
Saturday	...	4 annas (band will play).

Tikka gharries and carriages not belonging to members will be charged one rupee for admission, in addition to the entrance fee.

Palanquins 8 annas additional.

The Gardens will be open from half an hour before sunrise to an hour after sunset.

The Committee deserve credit for the skilful way they have devised for drawing subscriptions. Although the amount required is large, it may come in, gradually particularly as payment by instalments will be allowed. As regards the scale of fees we would have preferred if the minimum had been fixed at 1 pice per head. It is true that a man who can pay one pice can also pay two pice, but one pice is easily paid while the very poor may hesitate to pay half an anna at once. The exhibitors of curiosities in the native part of the Town generally charge one pice per head simply because they find that one pice is more productive than two. Be that as it may, we are of opinion that the appointment of one day only in the week for half-anna visitors would not be so attractive as the Committee would seem to think. The poorer classes, who go to see the collections of the Indian Museum, are admitted on all days of the week; and those who go there do not leave their work and visit the Museum. They are generally pilgrims from Kalighat or travellers in the metropolis. If only one day in the week be left for the poorer classes, the attendance we fear will not be large. The site selected though perfectly eligible is rather out of-the-way for pilgrims from Kalighat and other native travellers. We would therefore recommend that the Gardens be thrown open to the poorer classes for all the days of the week within certain stated hours. It might we submit be easily surmised that the higher class of visitors will come generally in the afternoon, and if the last class of visitors be admitted daily, say from noon to 3 P. M., the higher classes would not be the least inconvenienced while revenue would be greatly increased. It is the third class fares of a Railway it needs be borne in mind which pay the most, and if adequate facilities be afforded to the poorer classes to visit the Gardens the receipts would be greatly enhanced. On these grounds we are of opinion that on all the days of the week the Gardens should be thrown open to the last class of visitors. As for the other fees the scale is not unreasonable. The object of the institution as already stated is very laudable, and we hope that our public-spirited countrymen will support it with their wonted liberality. Sir Richard Temple deserves great credit for providing the capital with an institution, which will combine profit with pleasure; and we hope that the Calcutta public will render him cordial assistance and co-operation.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the following names of subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund:

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged ...	54,635 paid.
Ranee Hurro Soondoree Dabee Searsole ...	500 paid.
,, Sarut Sundory Dabee, Putia ...	500 paid.
Raja Gopee Lal Parny	500 paid.
,, Jogendra Nath Roy Bahadoor ...	500 paid.
Maharaja of Doomraon	500
Rajah Lila Nunda Sing Bahadoor	300 paid.
Newab Ali Kadar Hossain	300 paid.
Raja Promotto Nath Roy Bahadoor ..	200 paid.
,, Jogendra Nath Roy Chowdhoory ..	200
Kumar Girendra Chunder Roy	200 paid.
Baboo Jogendra Nath Mullick	100 paid.
Maharaj Kumal Narayan Bhoop	100 paid.
Maharaja Sir Joyprocash Sing Bahadoor ...	100 paid.
Baboo Radha Churn Ganguly, Bhagulpore ...	50 paid.
Khajeh Enayatoolla	50 paid.
Ausof Ali Khan	50 paid.
Jalame Sing Kottaurree...	50 paid.
Brasan Chand Kottawree	50 paid.
aboo Bipin Chand Mitter	50 paid.
,, Gooroo Churn Dutt	50 paid.
Aga Mahomed Tukee Surajon	50 paid.
Hapiz Syud Ahmed Ruzza ...	50 paid.
Hazee Hameed Bukht ...	50 paid.
Baboo Shoshee Shikhoreshur Roy ...	50 paid.
,, Shonmotho Nath Roy ...	50 paid.
,, Bolovaddra Das ...	50 paid.
,, Chunder Lal Sing ...	50 paid.
,, Hurry Mohun Roy ...	50 paid.
,, Peary Mohun Roy ...	50 paid.
,, Huryhur Mookerjee Utterparah ...	50 paid.
,, Girjaprosonno Mookerjee ...	50 paid.
Moonshee Mahomed Ameer ...	50 paid.
Moulvie Abdul Hakim Khan ...	50 paid.
Baboo Kristo Gopal Ghose ..	50 paid.
Hajee Sadut Ali Khan ...	50 paid.
Indra Chand Galachia ...	50 paid.
Baboo Jogendra Nath Chowdhoory ...	50 paid.
,, Prosad Dass Dutt ..	50 paid.
,, Roop Lal Das ...	50 paid.
,, Roghoo Nath Das ...	50 paid.
,, Dwarka Nath Roy Chowdhoory ...	50 paid.
,, Ganendra Narayan Chowdhoory ...	50 paid.
,, Golok Nath Burrowah ...	50 paid.
,, Kalica Das Dutt ...	50 paid.
,, Doorgadas Mookerjee ...	50 paid.
Maharajcoomar Bheecum Narayan Sing Bahadoor ...	50 paid.
Moonsee Ruvut Lall ...	50 paid.
Baboo Monee Sing ...	50 paid.
,, Bhogovan Sing ...	50 paid.
Moonshee Purbhoo Doyal Lall ...	50 paid.
Baboo Joyet Coomar Mookerjee ...	50 paid.
Raja Joykishen Dass Bahadoor C.S.I. ...	50
Koomer Jwalaprosad ...	50
Mahomed Hyat Khan C.S.I. ...	50
Newab Syed Abdool Huq ...	50
Shaik Madudeen Ahmed ...	50 paid.
Chowdhoory Rohimoollah ...	50 paid.
Baboo Sadeeram Das ...	50 paid.
Sreejoot Raja Kundorpeshur Sing ...	50 paid.
Kumer Johory Gopi Lal ...	50 paid.
Seth Narayan Das ...	50 Paid.
Baboo Gonoput Sing ...	50 paid
,, Noroput Sing ...	50 paid.
Rai Dhonoput Sing ...	50 paid.
Baboo Protap Chunder Das ...	50 paid.
,, Rajkissen Sing ...	50 paid.
,, Judunath Ghose ..	50 paid.
,, Boloram Das ...	50 paid.
,, Sitanath Das ...	50 paid.
,, Soshisikhore Roy ...	50 paid.
,, Juggeshwar Sing ..	50 paid.
,, Rasheshwar Sing ..	50 paid.
,, Bepin Behari Dutt ...	50 paid.
,, Bejoy Govind Chowdry ...	50 paid.
TOTAL ...	61,685

WE ARE requested to announce that the Native Entertainment at the Belgachia Villa to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales comes off to-morrow. This entertainment will be given in a quite oriental style. The illumination will be oriental, the decorations of the pavilion oriental, the amusements oriental, the fire-works oriental. We hope the Managing Committee will see that there is no over-crowding. We are glad to learn that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has lent his cordial assistance to ensure success to this Native demonstration of loyalty. He justly considers that as the Governor of the Province his credit is involved in all that is done in the name of the people of Bengal.

WE ARE requested to mention for the information of those gentlemen who have been invited to the Belgachia Entertainment to-morrow evening, that the route to the Garden lies through Cornwallis Road to the Barrackpore Road bridge, thence eastward along the Canal Bank road, and on to the Dum Dum road. In order to keep the road clear for the Prince's carriage doors will open at 8-30 P. M. and not at 9 P. M. as stated in the invitation card.

IN ORDER to give the general public, who may not have an opportunity of being present at the Belgatchia Entertainment, the Committee propose to keep the garden open for five days during the day free of charge, that is to say from Wednesday next to Sunday following.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to the advertizement in another column notifying that a Convocation of the Calcutta University will be held on the 3rd proximo for the bestowal of the Degree of D. C. L. on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

WE congratulate Mr. Hogg on the success of the arrangements made both on the day of the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and on the night of the Illumination. The reception was a very pleasant affair, and the Illumination a grand fairy scene. The Police arrange-

nents were also excellent. The best proof of this was the absence of any accident at all. The Police are habitually insolent, but they were taught to be civil this time, and on the whole they did prove civil.

WE ARE GLAD to be able to announce that on the recommendation of His Excellency the Viceroy Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer upon Babu Degumber Mitter the Insignia of the Star of India. We have long watched the public career of Babu Degumber Mitter, and if he has risen to a high and commanding position, we must say he owes it entirely to his great ability, hard common sense, thorough knowledge of the country, and a right use of it, and force of character. He is a man of the people, and has always remained true to them. He does not like fuss or noise but performs much and real work quietly and unobtrusively. The nation feels honored in the honoring of such a man.

IS THE EDITOR of the *Indian Daily News* gone mad? In attempting to gratify his personal hostility to Mr. Hogg he has consciously or unconsciously offered an insult to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He has gone into deep mourning on the arrival of the Prince. In times not long gone by such a proceeding would we fear have been considered an overt act of treason. The explanation he has given in his last Saturday's issue makes the original offence ten times worse. He now apologizes, and makes the natives the scape-goats by harping on their view of the political mission of the Prince, as if there could be any explanation of his conduct. If the natives were mistaken in giving a political meaning to the Prince's visit, surely the writer has made the matter ten thousand times worse by allowing his antipathy to Mr. Hogg the man or Mr. Hogg the officer, just as he likes to call him, to end in an insult to the Prince. This conduct we do not hesitate to say is simply disgraceful, and as it reflects upon the press generally we on behalf of our own selves and of the whole Native Press beg to protest against it.

THE feeling of indignation among the European community against the conduct of the editor of the *Indian Daily News* is justly very strong. The firm of Messrs. Harold & Co., the leading proprietors of which are Mr. Haradden, the well known vocalist and an old respected citizen of the town, and Mr. J. B. Knight, the leader of the tradesmen of Calcutta, has addressed the following letter to the *Daily News*:

Friday morning, December 24th, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS,

SIR,—We consider your leading article of this day, with the page in deep mourning to be an insult individually and generally to the inhabitants of Calcutta.

In our opinion, every sense of decency, fairness, and courtesy has been thereby violated, and we will not condescend to analyze your production, as we deem it to be an outrage on society.

Even indirectly, as mere advertisers we will not have our name associated with such sentiments, and we desire you at once to withdraw our advertisements.

Yours obediently,
HAROLD & Co.

The threat of the withdrawal of the advertisement has done one good. It has made the editor cry—*peccavi*!

THE following Native Princes were received with the usual official ceremonies in the Throne Room of Government House by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Friday last. His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala at 10 A.M., His Highness the Maharajah of Holkar at 10-20 A.M., His Highness the Maharajah of Jhodpore at 10-40 A.M., His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore at 11 A.M., His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere at 11-20 A.M., His Highness the Maharajah of Sindia at 11-40 A.M., Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal at 12 noon, His Highness the Maharajah of Rewah at 12-20 P.M. Neither the Viceroy nor any of his staff took part in the above receptions. The Officers engaged in receiving the Maharajahs at the entrance to Government House, and conducting them to the audience chamber were Major Sartorious, Major Henderson (Political Officer on duty with H. R. H.) and two of the Prince of Wales' Aides-de-camp.

WE ARE requested to give a prominent insertion to the following letter:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your inserting following letter relating to the Indian League in to-morrow's issue of the paper:—

TO THE SECRETARY INDIAN LEAGUE.

CALCUTTA 22ND DECEMBER 1875.

Sir,—We the undersigned members of the committee of the Indian League beg hereby to withdraw our connection with that Association, and request that you will be good enough to lay this communication before a general meeting of the committee.

We regret exceedingly to be obliged to take this step, but the proceedings of some of the members of the committee headed by the Provisional Chairman Baboo Shambhu Chunder Mookerjee, and the Assistant Secretary, Baboo Shishir Cumar Ghose, have been of such character as to leave us no other alternative than the one which we are compelled to adopt.

It is scarcely necessary for us on this occasion to enter into the details of those proceedings; but who think it only due to the gentlemen who composed the public meeting by which the committee was appointed that we should indicate briefly for their information some of the reasons which have actuated us in severing our connection with the League.

A memorial on behalf of the rate-payers of Calcutta was drawn up and presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the name of the committee a short time ago; but it was never circulated among all the members of the committee nor was it adopted as it should have been at any meeting of the committee. In the opinion of several of us, the memorial in question was couched in very objectionable and improper language; and such among us are of that opinion think that an opportunity ought to have been given to them of pointing out their objection, even if it be the case that some members of the Committee had *privately* authorised the Chairman to take upon himself the responsibility of adopting and forwarding the memorial without the sanction of the committee.

2. Several members of the committee with a view to take into consideration many questions of importance requiring immediate discussion, send in a requisition to one of the Secretaries for convening an early meeting of the Committee but no notice whatever was taken of that requisition. About eleven days after the first requisition, another requisition to the same effect was sent to he other Secretary of the League, signed by several members. But this requisition also has apparently met with the same fate.

3. The Provisional Chairman of the Committee took upon himself to postpone indefinitely all meetings of the committee, including some which had already been fixed upon by the committee itself. And at a recent meeting of the committee, it was claimed on his behalf that he had absolute discretion as to whether any resolution duly proposed and seconded should be put to the vote or not; and accordingly several resolutions were ignored by the Chairman, after they had been duly proposed and seconded.

4. Several persons whose names are not to be found in the original list of the members of the committee, as *published* in the newspapers, and who, to the best of our information and belief, were never elected members of the committee, were introduced at the meeting referred to in the above paragraph, and were allowed to vote although some of us protested against this at the time, and called upon the Assistant Secretary to produce the list of members. This list however was not forthcoming.

5. The conduct and proceedings of the Provisional Chairman and the Assistant Secretary have not hitherto been of such a character as to lead us to expect that any of the objects aimed at by the League are ever likely to attained. And we therefore feel that it is only due to ourselves, that we should publicly disavow all connection with the proceedings of the Indian League, as at present constituted.

We think it right to inform you that a copy of this letter will be sent to the newspapers for the information of the public.

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd.)—M. Ghose, A. N. Bose, Bama Churn Banerjee, Prosad Dass Mullick, Nobogopal Mitter Muno Mohun Basu and Sharoda Charun Mitter.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Babu Okhoy Chunder Ghose, Dacca	3	5	0
„ Saut Persaud, Sarath	5	0	0
„ Mohima Chunder Roy Chowdry, Dakhinshobazpore	5	0	0
„ Jodunath Mookhopadhya, Lucknow	1	5	0
„ Moheschandra Banerjee, Bankura	4	0	0
„ Shoshee Bhusan Dass, Cooch Behar	10	0	0
„ Harrish Chunder Banerjee, Nattore	20	0	0
„ Hurrimohun Sannial, Silligooree	10	0	0
„ Mohimchunder Roy, Rajpootana	10	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*December* 22, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 15th December* 1875.—The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of this Government, for employment as temporary Sub-Deputy Collectors:—

Moonshe Mahmud-ul-Nobee Sub-Deputy Collector, Nowadah, in Gya.

Moonshe Abdur Rezak, Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar, in Shahabad.

Baboo Ram Churn Lall, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, in Gya.

Baboo Shama Churn, Canoongoe, Shahabad.

Baboo Jodu Nath Sircar, Canoongoe, Gya, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade Jehanabad, in Gya, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Ram Churn Lal, or untill further orders.

Moonshee Mujeeber Rahmun, Canoongoe, Patna, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade Nowadah, in Gya, during the absence, on deputation, of Moonshee Mahmud-ul Nobee, or until further orders.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector Birh, in Patna, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Gya during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Dhonesh Chunder Roy, or until further orders.

The orders of the 5th November 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th idem, placing the services of Mr. Earnest Montague Money, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department are cancelled.

Moulvi Mohummud, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madareepore, in the district of Fureedpore, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 25th September 1875.

Baboo Shoshi Sikar Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jungypore, in Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Fureedpore.

Moulvi Abdool Wassay Ahmud, Sub-Registrar, Satkaneah, is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade at Jungypore, in the District of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Shoshi Sikar Dutt, or until further orders.

The 16th December 1875.—Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, Canoongoe of the First Grade, is appointed to act as a Settlement Sub-Deputy Collector in the Southal Pergunnahs during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Mahomed Serajul Huq, or until further order.

The 17th December 1875.—Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Hooghly and Burdwan Survey, is appointed to be Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Hooghly.

Baboo Birreshur Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, attached to the Midnapore Survey is appointed to have charge of the Survey Office of Hooghly and Burdwan, *vice* Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose.

Baboo Joggeshur Moorkerjee, M.A. and B.L. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly is transferred to Rungpore.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdool Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for forty-five days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. P. Nolan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Serajgunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under act X of the 1870 for the purpose of taking up the land required for the Chandaikona and Pangasi roads, in the district of Pubna.

Mr. E. A. Bradbury, Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan, in Saran, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Baboo Brojokant Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is appointed to have charge of the new sub-division on the river Fenny, in the district of Noakhally, from the 1st January 1876.

Mr. Ernest Montague Mony, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is allowed furlough to Europe for a period of one year under Section 11 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Robert Easton Rampini, Assistant and Joint Session Judge of Darjeeling and Julpigoree, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the district of Julpigoree in addition to his own duties.

The 18th December 1875.—An extension of leave for three months on medical certificate has been granted by the Right Hon'ble Secretary of State for India to Mr. J. P. Blumhart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

The 21st December 1875.—Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector reported his arrival at Bombay on his return from furlough on the 21st December 1875.

Moulvi Hossein Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is temporarily transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs and is posted to Godda.

Baboo Mohima Chunder Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bassirhuat, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months under Section 21 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Those Subscribers to the Entertainment for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Belgachia Villa, who may not have already received invitations and tickets of admission, are requested to send for the same at once to the Hon'ble Kristodas Paul, Joint Secretary, No. 108 Baranesy Ghose's Street.

JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE,
KRISTO DASS PAL,
Honorary Secretaries to the Entertainment Committee.

REQUIRED for the Moorshedabad District Road Cess Committee 3 Overseers possessing the necessary qualifications. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with Rs. 25 horse allowance. Applications to be made on or before the 15th of January 1875.

W. WAVELL,
Chairman District Road Cess Committee Moorshedabad.

MOORSHEDABAD, *Magistrate's Camp Akrigunge. The 19th December* 1875.

FOR SALE.

Newton's Improved Bengal Hookhas—Of various sizes, colours and designs at prices ranging from Rs. 2-12 to 5 each—

RADHANAUTH CHOWDRY.

378 *Jorasanko.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Wanted a Cashier for the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division, Head Quarters Purneah. Applicants must be prepared to give a security of Rs. 2,000. Salary Rs. 40 (forty rupees) per mensem. Applications with testimonials must be submitted before the 4th January 1876.

JOHN S. CARRY C. E
Executive Engineer,
G. and Darjeeling Road Division.

Purneah, 18th December 1875.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

A Convocation of the Senate will be held on Monday, the 3rd January, at the Senate House, College Square.

Members of the Senate (in academic costume) are requested to be in attendance at 4 P. M.

All graduates of the University will be admissible by Tickets issued by the Registrar, and applications for Tickets should be made not later than Thursday, the 30th December. Graduates are requested to appear in academic costume.

A limited number of invitations to the Convocation will be issued by the Registrar to European and Native Gentlemen who are not members of the University.

Should the cards of admission distributed up to Thursday evening fall short of the number of persons the Hall can accommodate, the remaining Tickets will be granted to under-graduates who are about to appear at the degree examinations of the year, on personal application to the Registrar before 12 O'clock on Saturday, the 1st January.

All graduates and visitors should be seated in the Hall by 3-45 P. M.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,
Senate House, J. SUTCLIFFE,
December 24th 1875. *Offg. Registrar.*

Wanted three Sub-Overseers. Salary Rs. 35 to 50 according to qualifications, besides horse allowance. Preference will be given to those who have experience in construction and brick-making. Apply without delay to the Executive Engineer No. 3 Rungpore Sub-Division of N. B. S. Railway at Parbatipur.

Baddargunge T. E. OWEN.
1st December, 1875. *Executive Engineer.*

10 RUPEES REWARD.

A Assamese boy named Bijoy aged *some 12 or 13* years, who came with me as servant from Gauhati has been missing from my lodging since the evening of Tuesday the 14th instant. He is handsome, fair colored with small eyes and hairs newly cropped.

Any person giving me information leading to his discovery will be entitled to the above reward.

Gentlemen who are not desirous of reward, but who may give information respecting him, will kindly communicate with me by post the following address thereby highly oblige.

BIPINBEHARI DAS.
No. 12, College Square, Calcutta.

CIRCULAR.

NATIVE EDITION OF 'THE ROYAL TOURIST'

ভাবী সম্রাটের ভারত ভ্রমণ।

The general Manager of the "Royal Tourist" having kindly consented to allow a native version of the "Tourist," the undersigned has undertaken to accomplish the task for the convenience and cheap reading of the general public, of the incidents connected with the visit of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. The native edition will be an exact copy of the "Royal Tourist" with Illustrations and will be published once a week. Commencing from the 1st week of December.

Subscription Rs. 10 *in Advance—Post free.*

PREONATH MOOKERJEE,
Manager.

Calcutta;
50 Grey Street, Subhabazar,

TO LET

No. 10 SIMLA LANE.

A two-storied house fit for residence for native gentleman with family.

RENT RS. 25 PER MONTH.

Apply to Printer.

No. A 57.

FROM the Auditors of the Accounts of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.—To the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honor to report that we have examined your cash and store accounts for the half-year ending the 30th September 1875, and have found them to be correct.

Your financial position on the 30th September 1875, as obtained from your books is as follows:

PARTICULARS.	Total.	Port Proper.	Wharves, Jetties & Strand Banks.
Assets.			
Investments for Port Reserve Funds	364250	364250	
Do. Depreciation Fund	106459 6	106459 6	
Do. „ Reserve Fund	20393 12		20393 12
Do. „ Bathing Ghat	84121 6		84121 6
Depreciation of Marine Block	144441 14 6	144441 14 6	
Block of Wharves and Jetties	5765030 15 2	1795377 12 2	3969652 15
Do. Marine	179537 12 3	25926 5	153611 7 1
Cash Balance	169186 5 2	2435855 5 8	133859 14 1
Total Rs.	8439261 5 8		6003405 15 6
Liabilities.			
Jetty Reserve Fund	25000		25000
Port Reserve Fund	364250	364250	
Government Contribution for new roads	74584		74584
Depreciation Fund Account	144441 14 6	144441 14 6	
Bathing Ghat	97672 5 10		97672 5 10
Revenue of Wharves and Jetties	1673816 15 2	161998 13 2	1511817 15
Revenue of Port	418025 6	418025 6	
Loan wharves and Jetties	1765000	1765000	
Do. Marine	471 14 6	164	307 4 6
Deposits	5 2	5 2	
Total Rs.	8439261 5 8	2435855 5 8	6003405 15 6

We have &c.,
(Sd.) E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.
(Sd.) J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptroller General.

Comptroller Generals Office,
The 8th December 1875.

MEMO.

Published in accordance with the provisions of Section 53 Act V. (B. C.) of 1870.

By order of the Commissioners,
G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Port Commissioner's Office, 21st December 1875.

No. A 58.

FROM—The Auditors of the Accounts of the Commissioners for the Hooghly Bridge.—To the Commissioners for the Hooghly Bridge.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honor to report that we have examined the cash accounts of the Hooghly Bridge for the half-year ending 30th September 1875 and have found them to be correct.

Your financial position, on the 30th September 1875 as obtained from your books is as follows:

ASSETS.			
Block of Hooghly Floating Bridge..	22,08,497	11	7
Cash Balance ...	1,63,062	6	10
Total Rs.	23,71,560	2	5
LIABILITIES.			
Hooghly Floating Bridge Debt ...	22,00,000	0	0
Loan of Rs. 41,800 ...	41,800	0	0
Deposit ...	200	0	0
Revenue ...	1,29,560	2	5
Total Rs.	23,71,560	2	5

We have &c.,
(Sd.) E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.
(Sd.) J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General.

Comptroller General' Office,
The 8th December 1875,

MEMO.

Published in accordance with the provisions of Section 26 Act IX. (B. C.) of 1871, and Section 53 Act V. (B. C.) of 1870.

By order of the Commissioners,
G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Port Commissioners' Office, 21st December 1875.

In the Press.

THE PRINCE!!!

ALBERT EDWARD

PRINCE OF WALES

HIS PAST CAREER AND FUTURE DESTINY

A COMPLETE BIOGRAPHY OF THE PRINCE

BY

GOSTO BEHARY MULLICK

Author of the Life and Character of Prince Albert

Price Rs. 2 per copy

Intending Subscribers should forward their names *with remittances* to the undersigned:

FOR SALE.

	Rs.	As
LORD MAYO'S Speeches in England and India edited by Gostobehary Mullick ...	„	6
LORD NORTHBROOK and his Mission in India containing the life and speeches of His Lordship	„	1
The Life and Character of the Prince Albert	„	1
The Life and Ethics of Jesus Christ ...	„	0
The Trinity Controversy in India ...	„	0
Earl Mayo and his Work	„	0
The First Book of Poetry	„	0
Gooroo Nanuck	„	0
Lord Northbrook's Convocation Speech ...	„	0

DAY AND COUSIN,
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